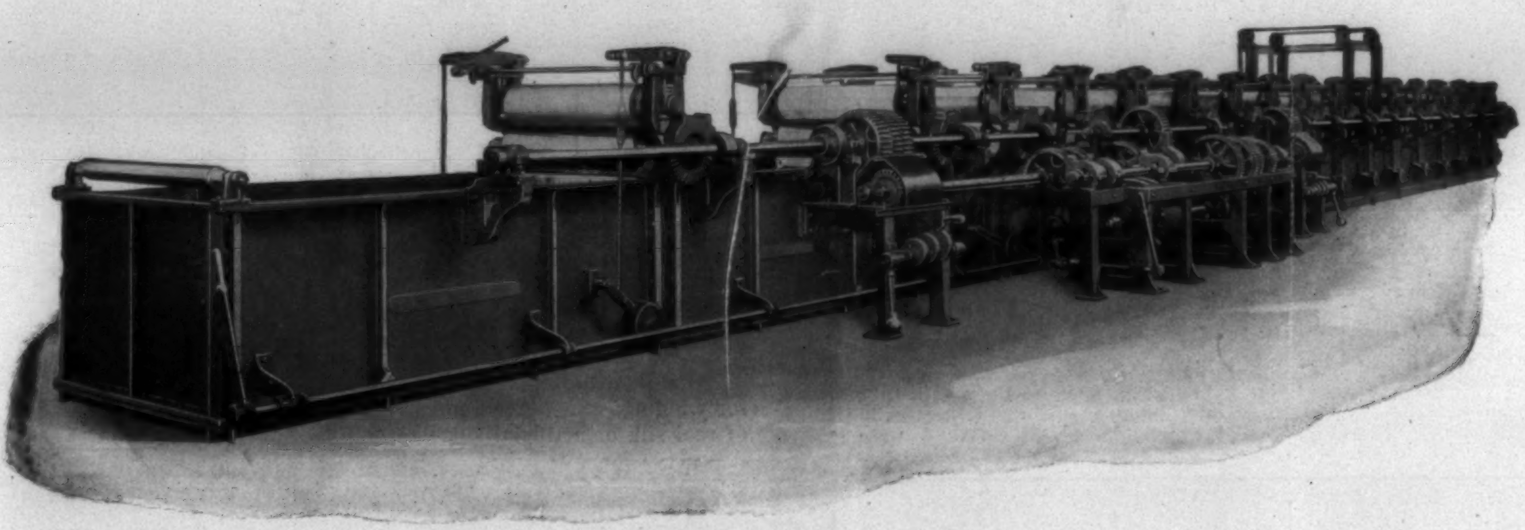
Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

OL. 28 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1925 NUMBER 12



The illustration shows a Warp Mercerizing Machine designed and built for mercerizing cotton yarn in the warp at a very low cost where large production is required. It consists of iron tanks for boiling out and preparing the yarn, treating it with caustic and properly washing it; either lead lined or bronze tanks for neutralizing with acid and wooden tanks supported in iron side frames for the final washing. Each tank is equipped with heavy nip or squeeze rolls and necessary immersion rolls suitable for work to be done. The drive is designed to allow for the necessary variation of the relative speed of certain nip rolls to give the best results in mercerization.

The Mercerizing Machine is run in direct connection with the drying equipment so that the whole process of preparing, mercerizing and drying is done in one continuous run.

The machines are built in three sizes, the width and number of compartments vary with the production desired.

For complete information with regard to equipment, including the necessary splitters, coilers, etc., to prepare the yarn for the quillers and also for information concerning other machines that we build for Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Textile Fabrics and Cotton Warps write us.

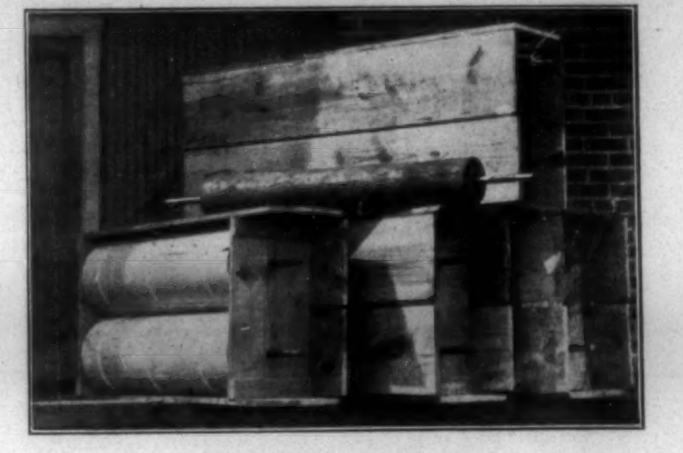
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
30 CHURCH STREET

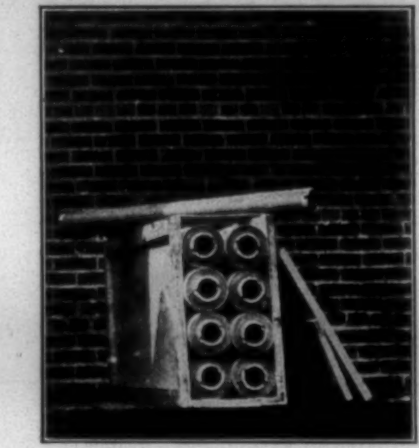
THE
TEXTILE-FINISHING
MACHINERY
CO

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:
WHITEHEAD, EMMANS, LTD.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE:
H. G. MAYER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE CLUMSY SHIPMENT
HEAVY BEAMS



THE HANDY SHIPMENT
DUPLAN SHELLS

—both contain the same quantity of silk

Compare the two shipments pictured above.

A simple metal-tipped paper shell, easily applied over any 2¾" wooden core at the loom, takes place of heavy wooden beam in shipment. Saves 30 to 60% of transportation charges—60 to 80% of packing charges. No loom beams in transit. No delay.

Our facilities and experience are at your service for winding, warping, copping, coning, and throwing of real silk or artificial silk.

COMMISSION WORK DEPARTMENT

HAZLETON, PA. 135 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

DUPLAN
SILK CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1815

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK, N. Y. PROVIDENCE, R. I. BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Importers and Manufacturers of

Starches, Gums, Dextrine
Alizarine Assistant, Soluble
Oil, Soap

And Every Known Material from every part of the world for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

Special attention given by practical men to specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing and Weighting Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; combining the latest European and American methods.

Sole Agents For

BELLE ALKALI CO., of Belle, W. Va.

Manufacturers of

Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda
Solid or Flaked

MORE
SOUTHERN SPINNERS
are using
"AMTEX"
Spinning, Twisting and
Spooler Tapes
Than ever before

This increasing demand indicates the superiority of AMTEX Tapes over all others.

We are pleased to build special Tapes for your particular needs.

Send us your specifications and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN
TEXTILE BANDING CO., INC.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold in the South by

Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BATH MATS TO CASKET CLOTH!

The above sounds and looks unusual. But **why not** utilize your own Cotton Waste?

Jute, Flax, Hemp, Cotton, and Wool have all been made to do their part in the manufacture of such goods as wire insulation covering, towels, rugs, tapestries, cretonnes, suitings, hosiery, blankets, mop yarns.

This wide range of articles is being made today from yarn prepared and spun by the

WHITIN FULL ROLLER CARD

and

WHITIN COTTON and WOOL WASTE SPINNING FRAME

Send in your problems concerning this question, and then let our representatives talk it over with you.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Manufacturers of Textile Machinery

Whitinsville, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C. **Atlanta, Ga.**

"Every Knot, A Weavers Knot"

Reducing

Your Inventory

Eliminating
Idle
Investment
tied up on Spools
and Beams

Less
Capital in Yarn

THE idle yarn tied up on spools and beams in a great many mills is a tremendous frozen asset. The thousands of dollars tied up in idle yarn turned into active capital by means of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers furnish a considerable offset against the initial cost of such equipment.

As an example, in a certain mill before Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers were installed, there were 20 ordinary Spoolers, 20 Warpers, and 25,500 spools in use, the Warpers running with an average of 366 spools per creel, and the beams averaging 366 pounds or 1 pound per spool. There is also a beam of yarn at each warper, either on spools or on the beam, so it may be said to be one half on spools and one half on the beam. It is usual to consider all other spools as one half full. It has been found that the spools as they come from the warper contained an average of .5 pounds of idle yarn. Thus it can readily be seen that:

25,500 x ½ x 1 = 12,750
25,500 x .5 = 12,750
20 x ½ x 366 = 3,660

Total yarn in process on spools and beams — 29,160 pounds.

By the use of Barber-Colman machinery, there are only five warpers and 7,500 cheese cores. These cores have .15 pounds of yarn per core as they come from the warper. The beams wound on these warpers are 22,500 yards long and have 366 cheeses per creel, and the average weight per beam is 445 pounds, giving an average weight of 1.22 pounds per cheese.

7,500 x ½ x 1.22 = 4,575
7,500 x .15 = 1,125
5 x ½ x 445 = 1,112

Total yarn in process on cores and beams — 6,812 pounds

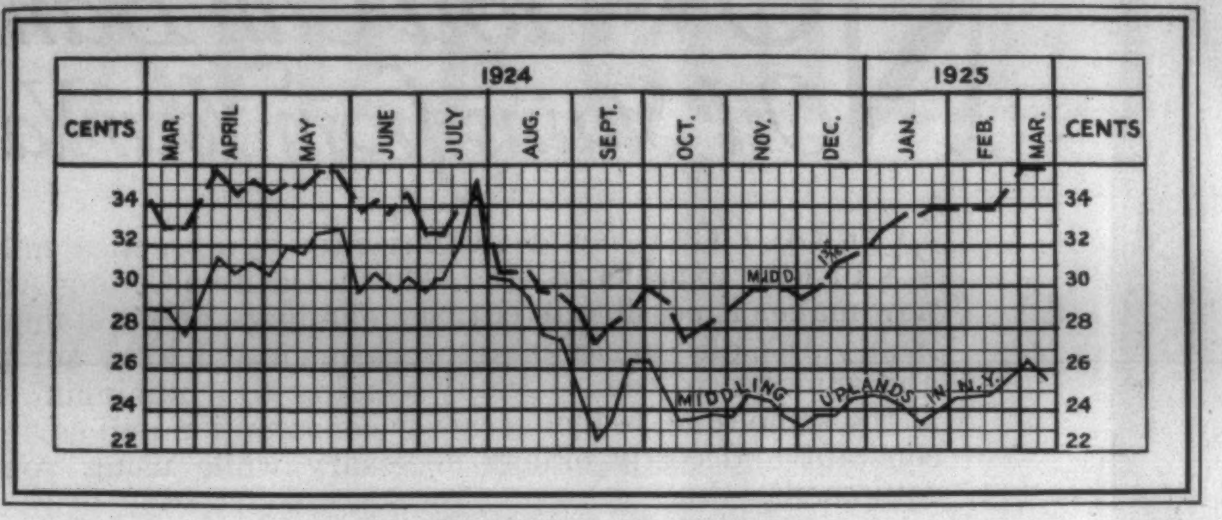
The saving of yarn in process by the use of our machinery is 22,158 pounds. As long as the mill continued to use ordinary machinery, this additional amount of yarn was tied up on spools and beams, but as soon as Barber-Colman machinery was installed, it became immediately available for use and was put through the regular process and disposed of. At the time the installation was made, the value of this yarn was approximately 45 cents a pound, making a total of $9,971.10 which is a direct offset against the price of Barber-Colman machinery. Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers pay for themselves.

A careful estimate will be submitted upon request to all mill operators desirous of examining definite figures of operating costs of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers, saving in labor costs, increased quality production, etc., net savings that will pay for an installation in a short time.

B V C
TRADE MARK

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.



Fluctuations in cotton prices

Cotton and wool prices may vary—

BUT the savings in power, lubrication and maintenance costs, effected when Hyatt roller bearings are built into your textile machinery, do not change.

An overseer of a southern cotton mill cites the following experience with one hundred Hyatt equipped 90″ sheeting looms compared with similar looms plain bearing equipped.

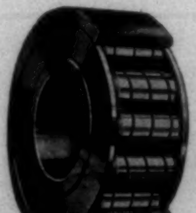
From twice a week as a minimum with plain bearings, lubrication needs were cut to three times a year with Hyatt bearings. Oiling time was reduced from 288 hours to 68 hours, a saving of 220 hours. At a rate of 20¢ per hour for oilers, the actual wage saving was $44.00.

Plain bearings on these 100 looms required 104 gallons of oil over a period of a year. At 23¢ per gallon, the cost was $23.92. Hyatt bearings took 200 pounds of grease. At 8¢ per pound, the cost was $16.00—a saving of $7.92 on lubricant.

Further concrete economies with Hyatt roller bearings are decreased power consumption, elimination of inspections, no repair parts, bolts, castings, etc. required, such as are necessary to keep plain bearings in order, no trouble or time lost while bearings are getting run in.

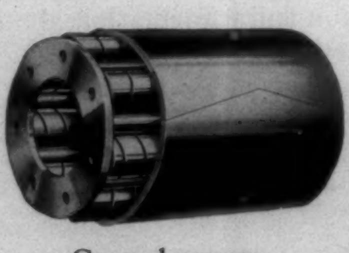
Hyatt bearings can save you money. Specify them on your looms and other textile machinery.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE



High duty
Hyatt bearing

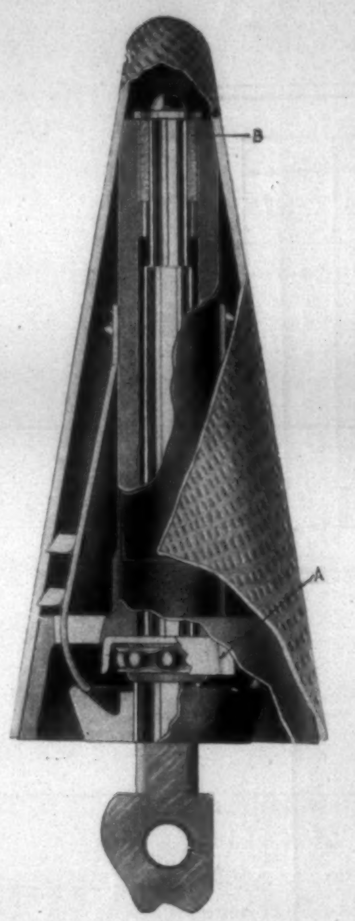
Our Textile Bulletin 2100 contains 50 pages of valuable data on the application of Hyatt bearings to various kinds of textile machinery. Write for your copy today.



General purpose
Hyatt bearing

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY

NOW *You Can Banish Oil Stains from Your Yarns!*



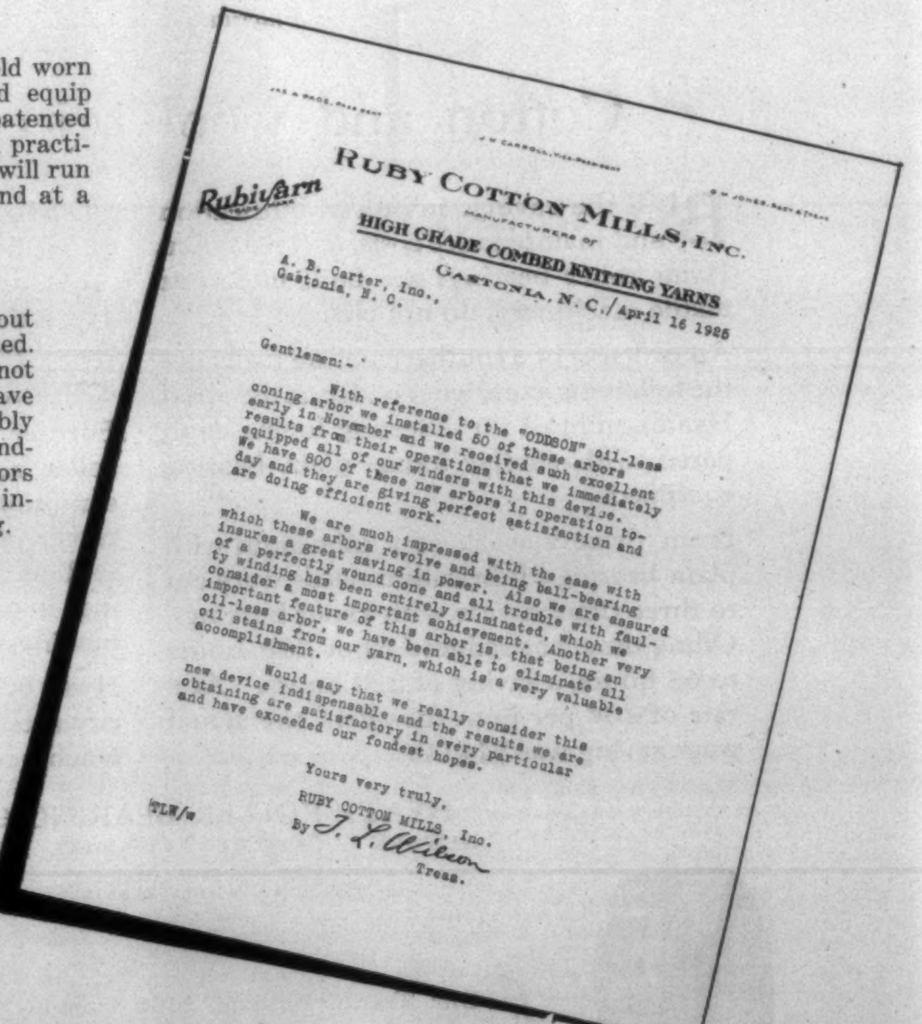
A PRACTICAL new device invented by a practical mill man of long experience—the Oddson Oil-Less Coning Arbor—now makes it possible to entirely eliminate all oil stains from your yarns, also to eliminate replacements of worn out arbors and spindles, to reduce faulty winding to a minimum, while, at the same time, reducing power consumption and saving the constant and costly oilings necessary while using your old equipment.

We can now take your old worn spindles and arbors and equip them with our new patented bearings and make them practically everlasting. They will run better than when new and at a distinct saving in power.

Other arbors wear out and must be replaced. Oddson Arbors do not wear out and do not have to be replaced. Wabbly arbors cause faulty winding. Oddson Arbors never wabble, thus insuring perfect winding.

(a) At this point a thrust ball bearing is used, which acts as a thrust collar also. No oiling except at long intervals.

(b) At this point is a small oil soaked wooden bearing, everlasting and never requiring new oil.



Rubiyarn

RUBY COTTON MILLS, INC.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE COMBED KNITTING YARNS
GASTONIA, N. C./April 16 1925

A. B. Carter, Inc.,
Gastonia, N. C.

Gentlemen:-

With reference to the "ODDSON" oil-less coning arbor we installed 50 of these arbors early in November and we received such excellent results from their operations that we immediately equipped all of our winders with this device. We have 800 of these new arbors in operation today and they are giving perfect satisfaction and are doing efficient work.

We are much impressed with the ease with which these arbors revolve and being ball-bearing insures a great saving in power. Also we are assured of a perfectly wound cone and all trouble with faulty winding has been entirely eliminated, which we consider a most important achievement. Another very important feature of this arbor is, that being an oil-less arbor, we have been able to eliminate all oil stains from our yarn, which is a very valuable accomplishment.

Would say that we really consider this new device indispensable and the results we are obtaining are satisfactory in every particular and have exceeded our fondest hopes.

Yours very truly,
RUBY COTTON MILLS, Inc.
By T. L. Wilson
Treas.

TLW/w

You Can Save—

POWER—because friction is reduced to the least possible—OIL—because oilings are unnecessary—LABOR—by eliminating oilings—REPLACEMENT—because Oddson Oil-less Coning Arbors are everlasting — LOSS — by stopping costly oil stains on your yarns. The Coupon below will bring you full information about this indispensable new device.

A. B. Carter,
Mill Devices Co.,
Gastonia, N. C.

Send me full information about your new Oddson Oil-less Coning Arbor and tell me how I may give it a thorough tryout in my mill.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

S. T. B.

A. B. CARTER, Treas.,

Mill Devices Co.
Gastonia, N. C.

Oddson Oil--Less Coning Arbor

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 28 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1925 NUMBER 12

Production and Uses of Rayon

The following is from Tariff Information Surveys, compiled by the United States Tariff Commission

THE production of artificial silk, which was begun on a commercial scale in the early years of the present century, has become within the last decade a textile industry of outstanding importance. The world production of this new material has increased from an estimated total of 28,850,000 pounds in 1913 to approximately 81,000,000 pounds in 1922 and to more than 100,000,000 pounds in 1923. Comparing this with the output of raw or reeled silk, estimated to have been about 110,000,000 pounds in the silk crop year 1923-24, it becomes apparent with what rapidity artificial-silk production is overtaking that of natural silk. Since the increase in production of artificial silk, great as it has been, still lags behind the increase in demand, expansion of output continues at a rapid rate in all important producing countries. With the continuance of its present annual growth and with no material increase in the rate of expasoin of the raw silk crop, production will, in a comparatively short time, greatly exceed that of natural silk.

The processes of artificial-silk production were invented and commercially developed by European technologists. The industry had attained considerable importance in Europe before it was successfully established in the United States in 1910. For over a decade after the founding of the industry in this country the entire domestic output represented the production of practically one concern. This company rapidly expanded, especially after the beginning of the World War, its output increasing from 1,566,000 pounds in 1913 to 10,240,000 pounds in 1920. Since the latter year, six other large companies, with an aggregate captial of about $25,000,000 have entered the field. As a result of the enlargement of the manufacturing facilities of the pioneer concern and the establishment of these new companies, the total American production more than trebled in four years, and in 1924 amounted to approximately 38,850,000 pounds. Projects are already planned or under way for the further expansion of the industry in 1925. This phenomenal growth since 1920 has raised the ratio of the domestic output from about 5 per cent of the world production in 1913 to about one-third in 1924. The United States ranks to-day as the world's largest producer as well as consumer of artificial silk.

The manufacture of artificial silk is essentially an industry of large-scale production, since the intricacies of the process make successful operation dependent to an unusual degree upon large financial reserves and expert technical and managerial ability. It has been estimated that the minimum capital required for an economical factory unit of production is equivalent to an investment of $1,000,000 for each 1,000 pounds of daily output. On the basis the productoin of the domestic industry, which averaged in 1924 about 129,500 pounds a day (38,850,000 pounds for a 300-day year), represents an investment of over a hundred million dollars.

Prior to the World War a greater amount of artificial silk was imported than was produced at home. The almost complete cessation of imports from Europe during the latter years of the war gave the one American company an opportunity to dominate the home market. As a result, domestic production rose from 40 per cent of the total consumption in 1913 to 98 per cent in 1918. Following the resumption of productive activities in the European industry after the war, imports, up until 1924, approximated their absolute pre-war level, but because of the rapid expansion in the domestic artificial silk industry, domestic yarns represent about 95 per cent of the total consumption in the United States. Except for a fair quantity of special brand, high quality yarns of fine denierage imported from Germany, most of the imports have been yarns of medium or coarse sizes, similar in type but inferior in quality to those produced in this country. With the exception noted, a large quantity of the European yarns reaching the American market are undependable as to evenness and regularity and are, furthermore, put up in a form of skein which considerably reduces the efficiency of the winding operations. Imports are resorted to, because the domestic industry, despite its constant expansion, has not kept pace with the ever-increasing American demand and because European manufacturers supply the market with lower and hence cheaper grades than are made here. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy are the nations ranking next to the United States in quantity of output. Prior to 1923 most of the German production was consumed at home; in fact, Germany normally imported considerably more than it exported. The growth of the industry in the last two years has altered the situation, and Germany in 1923 became an exporting country of first importance. Before and during the war England was the chief source of the American imports of artificial silk. In 1919, however, Switzerland supplied the largest amount; in 1920, Belguim; and in the two consecutive years, 1921 and 1922, Italy. Great Britain again resumed the lead in 1923, contributing an amount repersenting by volume 37 per cent of the total imports, the heaviest annual shipment ever recorded to the United States. In the international trade as a whole the leading countries with a net exportable surplus of artificial silk in 1923 were Italy, Holland, Germany, Belgium, and Austria. Although they are important producers, England, Switzerland, and France have had for the past few years a large and growing home consumption which has brought about a net balance of imports over exports for these countries.

Description.

Artificial silk is a soft, pliable, multifilament textile fiber produced by technical processes from some form of plant cellulose, such as cotton or wood pulp. These vegetable fiber are treated chemically until they form a viscous solution analogous to the glandular excretion of the silkworm. By forcing this solution through minute apertures of capillary tubes, corresponding to the spinnerets of the silkworm, it becomes attenuated into long continuous filaments, which are solidified either in a fixing bath or by a process of evaporation and are then twisted together and reeled to form the artificial-silk yarn of commerce.

Similar processes and the same raw materials are use for the manufacture of artificial horsehair, or "crinol",[*] a stiff, heavy,flexible monofilament of the diameter and general appearance of real horsehair. Artificial horsehair is produced by emitting the viscous cellulose solution through apertures larger than those used for artificial silk, and permitting the emerging filaments to touch, adhere, and coalesce into a single, coarse, resilent fiber, incapable of separation into any component filaments. Domestic supplies of artificial horsehair are imported, as the American cellulose fiber industry has been confined thus far to the production of artificial silk.

Nomenclature.

Being of vegetable origin, artificial silk bears no chemical relation to real silk and has its own individual characteristics, differing from the product of the silkworm in pactically all properties except its lustrous sheen and general appearance. Owing to its many distinctive qualities and because it has come to occupy a definite and firmly established position as a separate textile fiber, instead of being merely a substitute for real silk, artificial silk is considered by many to be unfortunately named. Urging that a more generic name could lessen and dishonest practice in the retail trade of passing off artificial silk goods as silk without the qualifying adjective to identify its true composition, the National Retail Dry Goods Association appointed a committee to consider a new name for artificial silk. This committee recommended the term "glos," a designation which failed to win the approval of the trade. After reconsideration of the problem of nomenclature, "glos" was discarded in favor of "rayon," a term which has been officially adopted in the United States and indorsed by the Silk Association of Great Britain. The public is becoming familiar with this term through an intensive publicity campaign. From the point of view of artificial silk manufacturers, who represent their product with honesty and candor, the principal advantage of the new name will be to give the industry a separate indentity. It is probably more directly the concern of manufacturers who employ the yarn for the production of fabrics and other products, as also of the retail dealer, to adopt for merchandising and advertising purposes a characteristic title descriptive of the fiber and the fabrics in which it is used.

---

[*] Crinol is the type developed in France; German, Austrian, and Swiss types are known in the trade under patented names as sirius, meteor, helios, astrafil, and excelsior.

In trade circles specific kinds of artificial silk are occasionally named after their respective processes of production, such as viscose, cuprammonium, acetate,† and Chardonnet silks, the last-named also known as pyroxylin, nitrocellulose, and collodion silk. Such terms as lustracellulose, wood silk, and cellulose yarn have also been employed to a limited extent. Fibersilk, formerly the trade-marked name for the product of one manufacturer, is also frequently but incorrectly used in a generic sense. The name "artificial silk," however, is the term most generally established in commercial usage.

Uses.

Distribution among industries.—Before its development to its present state of excellence, artificial silk possessed many limitations which restricted its use largely to the manufacture of braids, trimmings, passementeries, and other ornamental novelties not subjected to laundering or hard usage. Formerly brittle, coarse, easily affected by moisture, and difficult to dye, artificial silk has undergone such rapid improvement in the past decade that today it is used in a wide range of industries demanding a fiber not only inherently artistic but one having strength, flexibility, fineness, and good wearing qualities. Moreover, many industries are now dependent on it for effects or advantaes not obtainable with other fibers or possible only at increased or even prohibitive costs. For this reason the utilization of artificial silk has brought about a wide expansion in the output of a number of important industries, notably the knitting industry. In some textile lines, particularly braid manufacture, it has practically become the basic raw material of the industry, almost entirely displacing natural silk.

The relative importance of the various outlets of distribution for artificial silk as confined to the textile industry in the United States is indicated by Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 shows, in terms of percentages, the distribution of one large artificial silk concern to various groups of textile industries annually for the past 11 years. Prior to 1921 these percentages represent the relative apportionment of practically the entire domestic artificial silk production. While this is not strictly the case after 1921 the figures show the proportionate consumption of the output of the largest manufacturer and hence are still representative of the industrial trend. Figures for other manufacturers show only a slight divergence in the relative ranking of the industries.

In the interpretation of this table it should be borne in mind that, owing to the large annual increase in production, a decrease in percentage does not necessarily indicate a decline in the quantity consumed. There is apparent, for instance, a material decline during the past few years in the relative share of the total production utilized by the hosiery industry, formerly the outstanding consumer, yet in actual quantity hosiery mills use more artificial silk at the present time than ever before. The knitting industry as a whole, including hosiery, underwear, and outerwear, continues to be the main outlet for artificial silk yarns, using more than is employed by the weaving, braiding, and other industries combined.

While the figures for 1919 are the latest officially obtained by industries, estimates based on production and imports place the total American consumption of artificial silk in 1924 at approximately 40,800,000 pounds. A comparison of this amount with the above figure shows a quintupling of consumption in the past five years—an interesting commentary on the increased use of this relatively new fiber. A detailed account of its expanded consumption will be given in a later section.

Hosiery was the first branch of the knitting industry to take up artificial silk, and at the present time (1924) it consumes an amount estimated at about 8,500,000 pounds a year. Artificial silk has become an important raw fiber material in other lines of the knitting industry, as its clear surface and brilliant luster are particularly desirable for bringing fancy stitches and designs into sharp relief. These qualities adapt it particularly to the manufacture of machine-knit sweaters, cardigans, sport dresses, scarfs, mufflers, shawls, and neckties, and for decorative effects in articles of apparel of a like nature made of wool or mohair. Knit dress goods, known as tricolette, krepe knit, tricosham, and other trade names, are being made entirely of artificial silk without the mixture of other fibers. With the increase in the output of finer sizes of artificial silk yarn the knitting industry is consuming increased quantities of the fiber for the manufacture of glove silk, milanese, and knit jersey, sold either as piece goods in flat-fold and tubular form or manufactured into women's ready-made underwear.

The weaving industry, like the knitting industry, is utilizing artificial silk to an increasing extent. Formerly used merely as a decorative fiber for effects such as stripes and checks in cotton shirtings and dress materials, it is now used not only in this way but also unmixed, either as warp or filling in innumerable fabrics, suitable both for apparel and for household furnishings such as draperies and upholsterings. Its importance in the silk industry is even greater than in the cotton goods industry. In addition to its use in the manufacture of an increasing range of broad silks, velvets, plushes, and imitation furs, some of them distinctly luxury goods, it is also employed in narrow

(Continued on Page 32)

TABLE 1.

Percentage of artificial silk production distributed to various textile industries, 1913-1924.
[From authoritative private source]

Consuming industry	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Knit goods	5	?	5	11	15	17	17	21	29	26	25	14
Hosiery	40	47	65	56	45	40	28	25	23	24	22	23
Underwear, embroidery, etc.	5	2	1	3	2	3	5	11	13	14	12	16
Silk weaving	10	12	5	9	15	18	18	13	12	11	15	18
Braids	5	3	2	3	4	5	13	14	10	11	10	8
Cotton weaving	12	14	15	12	13	13	13	10	9	10	11	15
Tapestry, upholstery	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Plush goods	15	15	3	4	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2
Woolen goods	3	2	2	1	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1

---

†Known under the trade name of celanese.

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend

It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

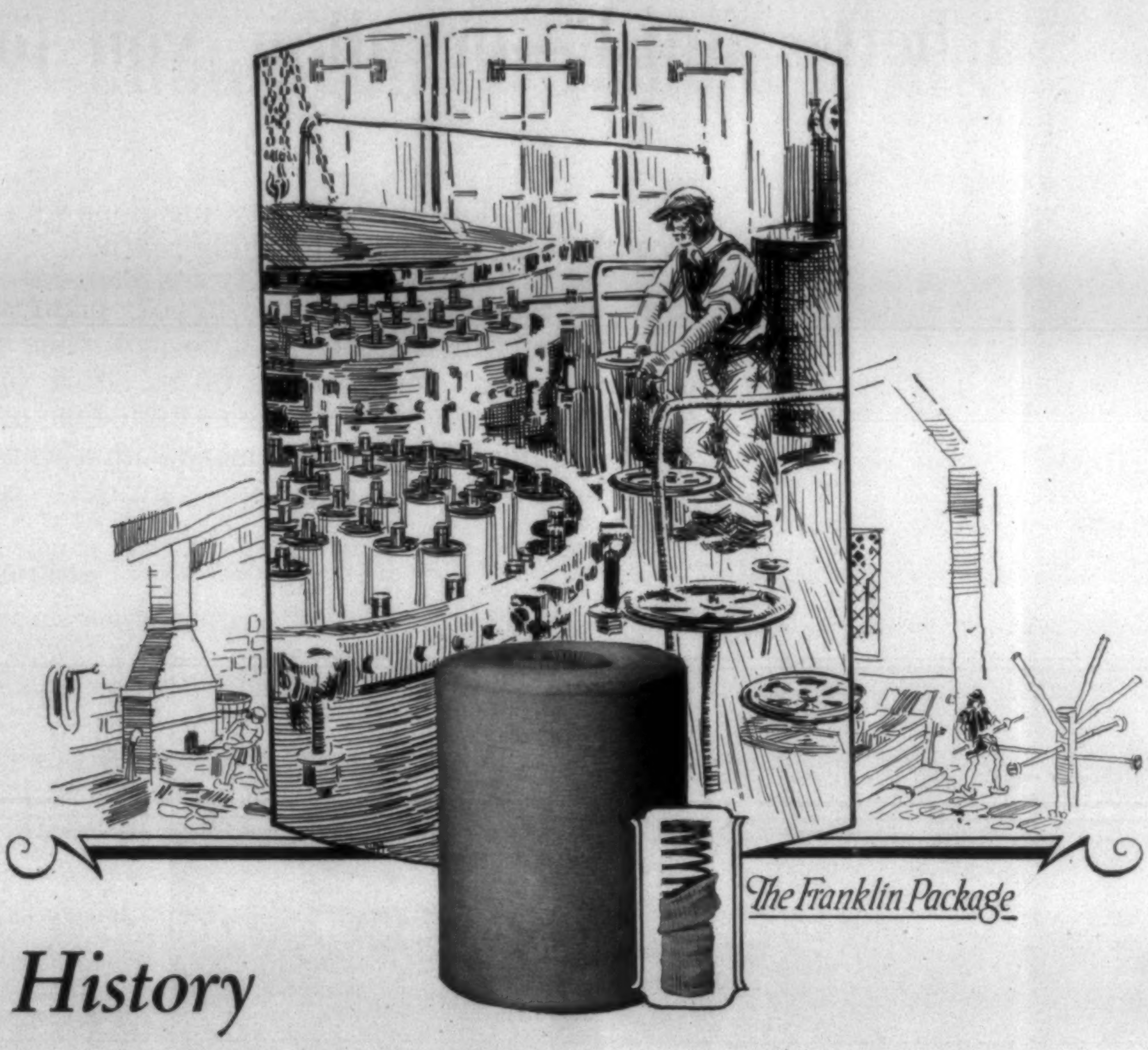
We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTLE, Charlotte, N. C.



History

YOU HAVE SEEN IN THE MAKING

FOR centuries dyers have tried to perfect a process of dyeing yarns in the wound form. Success did not come until the Franklin method of winding yarn on a compressible spring tube with a knit cover was developed in 1911.

This made it possible to compress columns of uniformly wound Franklin Packages around perforated metal tubes, through which dye liquor is forced. Thus the dye liquor is prevented from channeling between the packages. All of it must go through the yarn. The result is thorough penetration, solidity, and brilliance of color.

Important savings in winding costs are effected (often as much as 5c a pound) by dyeing in the wound form.

Find out about this commission dyeing service. If you are a mill executive, send to-day for a copy of our new de luxe book, "The Franklin Process—Its Contribution to the Textile Industry." No obligation.

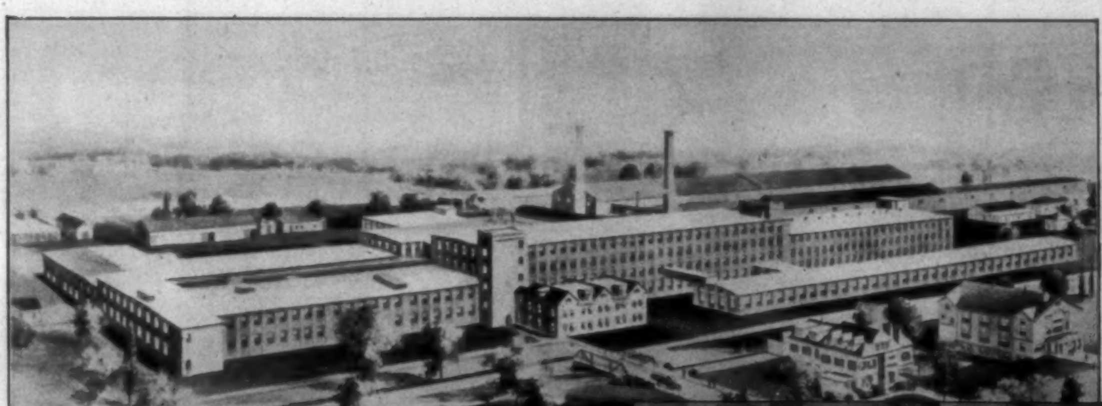
FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
Largest Job Dyers of Yarns in America
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns
PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE DENTON, ENG.
New York Office: 66 Leonard Street
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.

COMMISSION DYERS OF YARN IN THE WOUND FORM

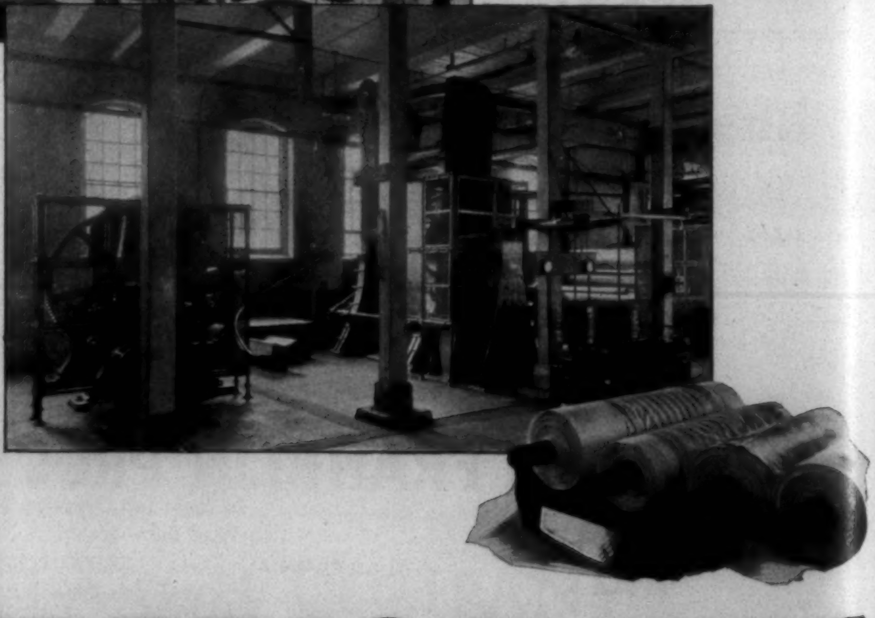
If you have just one of these problems, a better finish—or allow you to finish

We have put down here twenty questions which have to do with problems met in finishing textiles.

If any of these problems apply to your plant, we will be glad if you will write to us. We will then place our organization at your service in an effort to find the solution. Usually we are successful—some of the men in our organization have had more than a score of years experience in solving questions relating to textile finishing.



Plant of Utica Willowvale Bleaching Company Chadwicks, N. Y.



Part of the Butterworth machinery used in the plant of the Utica Willowvale Bleaching Company to give the fine finish to damask

BUTTERWORTH

finding the answer may lower costs, give greater volume with the same machines

Are you satisfied with your operating expense account?

Do you process your product with the least possible amount of handling?

Does your percentage of seconds look out of proportion to the amount of first quality product?

Do you have difficulty with uneven selvedges?

Is your calendering entirely satisfactory?

Is your labor cost well within reason?

Are you running your machinery so as to get the greatest possible efficiency?

Is your steam consumption as low as possible per yard of goods processed?

Are you wasting power by allowing hot water to get away which could be used to advantage?

Are your drying machines consuming abnormal H.P. because of improper packing and lubrication?

Are your tenter clamps giving entire satisfaction?

Is your upkeep on pressed rolls abnormally high?

Do you pick up lint in your water mangles?

Is your bleach house machinery being run economically?

Is the weft of your cloth bowed or angular?

Do you have difficulty in breaking your cloth in your vibratory tenter, so that the flexibility is the same all the way across the width of the piece?

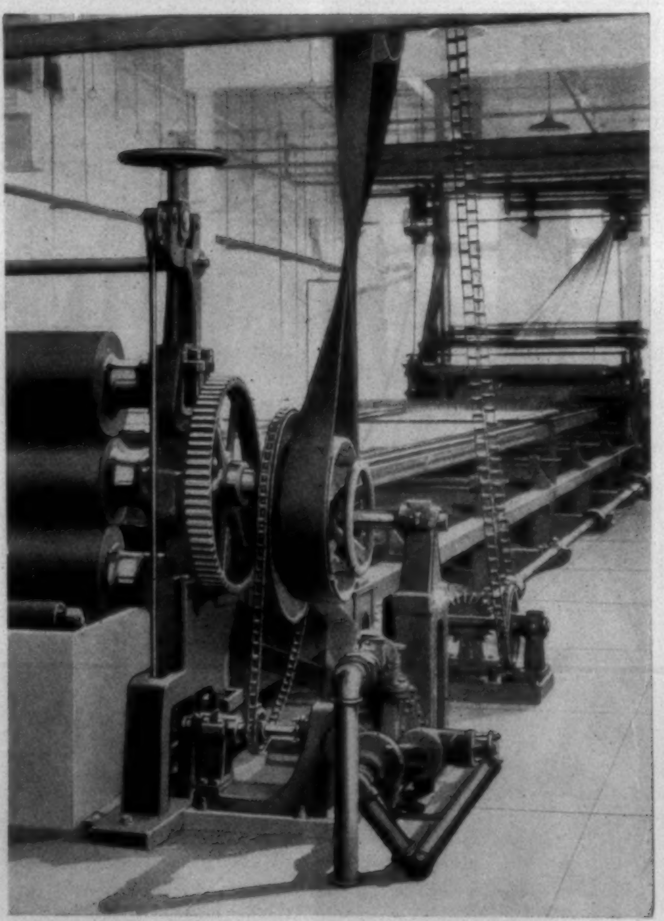
Is your Kier boil entirely satisfactory?

Do you have back filling problems?

Are your goods properly guided from one operation to another?

Do you seem to have a trace of chlorine or acid in your cloth after the final wash?

Is there any way in which we can serve you?



Butterworth padding machine, special heavy mercerizing tenter and two compartment washing machine

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Representative:
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
W. J. Westaway Company

Providence Office:
Turks Head Building

Greenville, S. C., Plant:
Markley Street

Finishing MACHINERY

Build of Yarn on Bobbins

THE principal details to consider are as follows: Counts and strength of yarn, twist or weft; diameters of ring, full and empty bobbins; counts of travellers; lengths of chase and lift; relation between length of yarn delivered and speed of rings rails; building yarn in a firm manner; satisfactory unwinding at next process; maximum amount of yarn on each bobbin.

Practically all British ring frames are supplied with cop-lift builder motions. The length of chase at the commencement of cop bottom is from ⅞-in. to 1⅜-in., when the usual types of twist and weft bobbins are used (without a conical base), and gradually increases to 1¼ in. to 2-in. at the completion of cop bottom.

By using a moderately long chase there is less yarn wound on the bobbin, but it is built up firmer; fewer ends break, especially at the top of the bobbin; a lighter traveller can be used for weak and fine yarns; yarn unwinds better at the winding frame.

The rail generally travels downwards quickly and upwards slowly, although the reverse sometimes applies. The number of building and binding coils are in the proportion of about 2, 3 or 4 to 1. Particulars of building up twist yarn at ring frames from actual practice are as follows:

Counts.	Length of Chase.	Binding Coils.	Bldg. Coils.	Dia. of empty Bobbin or Tube.	Dia. of full Bobbin or Tube.	Length of lift.
16s to 18s	1 7-16 in.	60	30	¾ in. to 1 in.	1 11-16 in.	6 in.
20s	1 7-16 in.	60	30	¾ in. to 1 in.	1½ in.	5½ in.
26s to 34s	7 7-16 in.	60	30	¾ in. to 1 in.	1½ in.	5 in.
40s	1⅜ in.	60	20	½ in. to 11-16 in.	1 9-32 in.	5 in.
50s	1½ in.	60	26	½ in. to 11-16 in.	1¼ in.	5 in.
60s	1½ in.	60	26	½ in. to 11-16 in.	1¼ in.	5½ in.

Soft-Built Bobbins.

The building up of yarn in a soft manner on bobbins is very undesirable because the full bobbin will be larger in diameter, thus interfering with the rotation of the traveler and breaking the end down; the the build of the yarn is easily disturbed and slipped off the bobbin in bulk; full weft bobbins are liable to bind in the shuttle and the yarn to break when unwinding from the shoulder of chase, or in some cases several layers of yarn slip off, or slub off, in an entangled mass during weaving.

Odd soft-built bobbins along the frame are due to the following causes: Traveller too light, slack spindle band, bobbin not gripping spindle properly, unbalanced bobbin, too large a knot on spindle band waste in spindle cup, spindle short of oil.

When the frame as a whole, or a number of successive spindles, is building up the yarn on the bobbins too soft the cause will nearly always be one of the following: Driving belt slipping excessively, travellers too light, builder cam-point badly worn, builder coils "riding" on one another due to chase being too short or ring rails moving too slowly, waste in poker tubes, poker bars stick and dirty, obstruction under a cross-shaft weight.

Too large a diameter of full bobbin may be caused by: Ratchet wheel too large, pawl not pushing the ratchet wheel round the correct distance at each engagement, using a large ratchet wheel for coarse counts without utilizing an extra pawl, or the one pawl not taking up enough teeth at each lift.

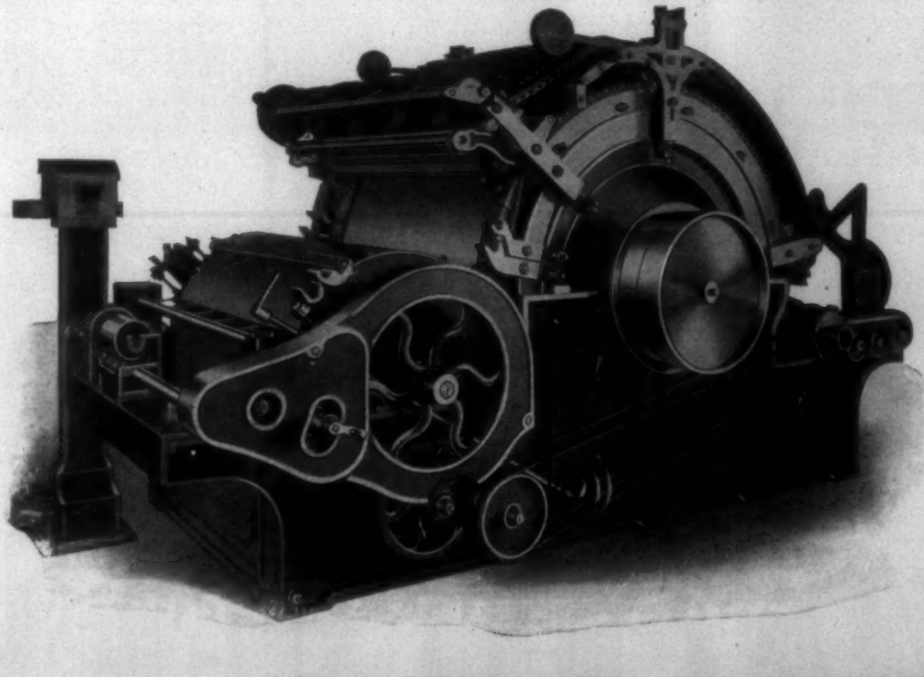
If the cop bottom is too high on the bobbin the ring rails can be lowered by adjusting the nuts on the screw which passes through the first lifting lever. This alteration does not alter the shape of the cop bottom. By moving the nuts in the reverse direction the ring rail will be lowered, but the yarn must not commence too low on weft bobbins or else it will not clear the shuttle jaws and thus cause the yarn to break before it is fully woven off.

The bottom cone can be made more full or rounder by deflecting the lifting chain further from a straight line at the commencement of winding on the bare bobbin. In some makes of frame there is an adjustable pig-foot lever which may be moved in a horizontal slot to deflect the chain more drastically or otherwise, while in other makes of frame there is a cam snug on a large chain bowl which is adjustable nearer to, or further from, the center. In some cases the bottom cone is altered in shape by changing the amount of chain wound on the barrel at the start of a set, the less chain wound on and the rounder the bottom cone. On Howard & Bullough's ring frames the roundness of the cop bottom may be altered by an adjustable copping bracket on the copping-motion barrel shaft.

When the pig-foot lever or cam snug is adjusted to make the bottom cone rounder or flatter, the yarn will commence building higher or lower respectively on the bobbin unless compensated for by regulating the screw end of the chain. When the bottom cone is altered by

(Continued on Page 33)

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF OUR LATEST MODEL IMPROVED

Revolving Flat Card

Containing many valuable improvements, including the Rigid Bend, mathematically correct at all stages of wear of the wire. Patented Flat Stripping Motion, Adjustable Cylinder Pedestals, and many other features worthy of your investigation.

Send for Special Bulletin with List of Users

COTTON MACHINERY

MATHIESON Chemicals

The Practical Usefulness of Engineering Vision

THREE years ago the Mathieson Company, unaided and with all its resources, undertook the development of a multiple unit tank car for the larger consumer of Liquid Chlorine—an achievement in Chlorine equipment originating in the broad vision and foresight of the Company's engineers and executives.

The scope of that engineering vision included not only the advantages of the ton container to the tank car user of Liquid Chlorine (who existed at that time only in the paper industry) and to the user of standard cylinder equipment, but also the adaptability of this car to consuming problems not then even recognized by other producers.

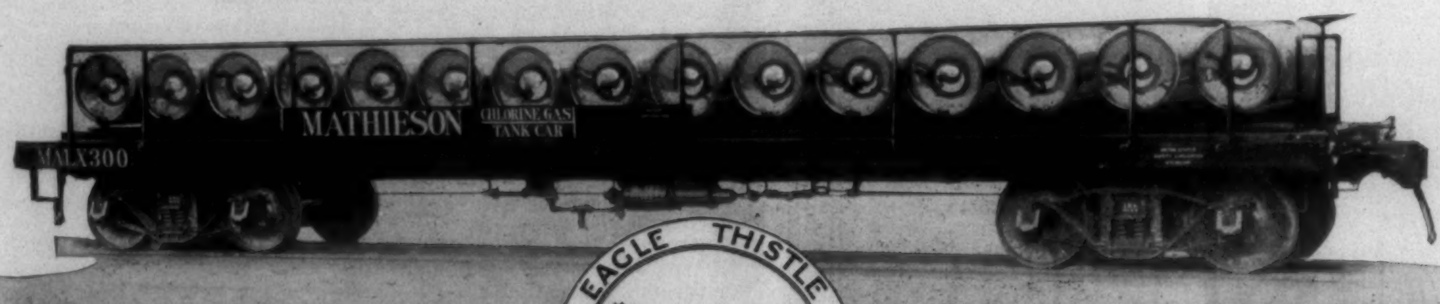
Now, in April of this year, the Department of Water Supply of the City of New York discontinued their consumption of Liquid Chlorine in cylinders at Ashokan and began chlorination from shipments received in the Mathieson Multi-Unit Tank Car—*the first municipality to adopt this economy.*

By July first of this year, six of the leading textile mills in the progressive Southern manufacturing field will be using this type of equipment for bleaching with Liquid Chlorine.

The story of the world search for Bromine and of the Dupont Company's equipment of the seagoing ship "Ethyl" with chlorination apparatus, is not complete without mention of the fact that she went to sea supplied with Liquid Chlorine in ton containers.

An organization that is conspicuous for such broad and practical vision is of service, first to its customers, and second to the consumer at large. The development of this convenient and economical Chlorine equipment has, in itself, made many new friends for the Mathieson Company; the problems of users of other industrial chemicals, in any field and in any quantity, are assured the same intelligent study and attention.

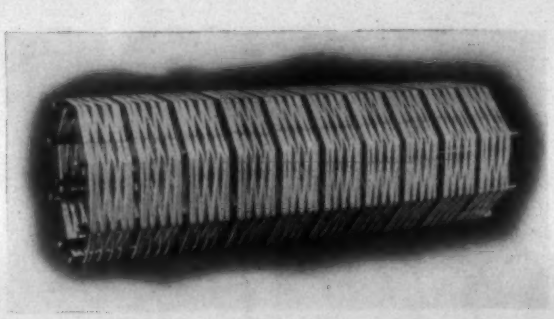
The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.
250 PARK AVE. NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE CHARLOTTE



EAGLE THISTLE PRODUCTS

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

Caustic Soda ◆ Liquid Chlorine
Soda Ash ◆ Bleaching Powder
Bicarbonate of Soda
Modified Virginia Soda
Anhydrous Ammonia ◆ Aqua Ammonia



Standard Reel used by the Industrial Fibre Co., showing the perfect diamond reeling of the Skeins, which assures good winding.

Important Features of

Industrial Fibre Silk

¶ The filaments of our Artificial Silk are flat and uniform—resulting in a high covering power.

¶ The twist is constant in each length of yarn.

¶ The yarn itself is soft and pliable, possessing a mild and uniform brilliance, withstanding bleaching and scouring treatments with soap and alkali, and is equally resistant to boiling, drying and ironing if handled properly.

¶ Industrial Fibre Silk withstands fully the action of acetic or formic acids.

¶ It winds easily—dyes evenly, not only within the same lot, but from batch to batch.

The INDUSTRIAL FIBRE Co.
INCORPORATED
15 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

North Carolina Association to Meet

The nineteenth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina will be held July 3-4 at Grove Park Inn, Asheville.

Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, secretary-treasurer, has announced the tentative program to be given.

Governor Angus W. McLean and Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, of Winston-Salem, president of Salem College, have definitely accepted invitations to make addresses. Others who have been invited and will probably be present and speak are Edwin T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson administration and now editor of a great agricultural periodical; J. E. Edgerton, of Nashville, Tenn., former president of the National Association of Manufacturers; W. S. Lee, of Charlotte, vice-president of the Southern Power Company and president of the Piedmont and Northern Railway Company.

Among the guests expected at the annual banquet are J. C. Evans, of Spartanburg, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association; George S. Harris of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Scott Roberts, of Anniston, president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association; A. W. McLellan, of New Orleans, president of the Louisiana Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Walter Hogg, president of the Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

E. C. Dwelle, of Charlotte, president of the association, will call the convention to order at 10 o'clock the morning of Friday, July 3, in the assembly room of Grove Park Inn. Following his appointment of committees on resolutions and nominations, Governor McLean and perhaps Messrs. Meredith, Edgerton and Lee will speak.

The annual golf tournament, always an important feature, will be held Friday afternoon with prizes offered by Grove Park Inn, the association and other groups.

The banquet will be held at 7:30 o'clock that night with the cotton manufacturers and their guests, including their ladies, machinery men bankers, dye and chemical men and the State Cotton Manufacturers' Association presidents present. Dr. Rondthaler will be the principal speaker and the Goodfellows quartet will sing, their selections to include airs from Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Pinafore."

Saturday morning will be devoted to business, which will include the discussion of the final ratification of Southern mill rules as adopted by the several Southern cotton manufacturers' associations. President Dwelle will present his report, Secretary-Treasurer Marshall will deliver his report, the standing committees will make their reports and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

An attendance of about 300 cotton manufacturers from all parts of the State is anticipated.

In addition to Messrs. Dwelle and Marshall, officers of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina are S. F. Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids, first vice-president; J. M. Gamewell, Lexington, second vice-president; C. G. Hill, Thomasville, third vice-president; George W. Forrester, of Atlanta, traffic manager.

Chairmen of committees are: S. F. Patterson, legislative; A. K. Winget, Gastonia, membership; A. J. Draper, Charlotte, traffic; K. S. Tanner, Spindale, coal buying; J. Harvey White, Graham, taxation, commerce and labor; R. Grady Rankin, Gastonia, finance audit and cotton buying; J. M. Gamewell, Lexington, welfare and publicity.

Concord Textile Men Seem More Optimistic.

Concord, N. C.—Local textile men are more optimistic now than they were several months ago, and while they would like to see their plants operating at capacity, they are satisfied with present conditions, especially when they consider the plight of some yarn mills in other sections of the State.

This is the gist of a statement made by an official of a local mill this week who was asked whether local mills planned a curtailed program of work for the near future. If business continues as it is now there will be no curtailment, he predicted.

Local mills do not use long staple cotton, for they do not make the kind of yarns that demands that kind of cotton, it was explained by the official, who thought perhaps the Gaston county mills might have to curtail operations through lack of long staple cotton.

"The Gaston mills make the finest of yarns," the official pointed out, "and they must have the best grade of long staple cotton. If there is any curtailment in that county it probably will be brought about by lack of the right kind of cotton."

Local mills, generally speaking, are finding a market for their goods at present, according to this textile man. The local gingham mills are finding business much better than it was several months ago.

Several of the local mills are operating day and night shifts and so far as is known none is planning to cut working hours.

Cotton Cloth Imports into India Increase.

Cotton cloth imports into India during March, 1925, totaled 169,228,000 yards, a considerable increase over the total of 127,401,000 yards for the preceding month, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Sabine, Bombay. The March imports comprised 70,543,000 yards of grey, 58,082,000 of bleached, and 40,603,000 colored cotton cloth. The United Kingdom furnished 85 per cent of the grey, 97 per cent of the colored cotton piece goods imported during March, while Japan supplied 13 per cent of the grey, and 15 per cent of the colored.

HOUGHTON

INCONSISTENCY

Something or other

by Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor

I CAN'T see exactly how it is, that a man will take such great pride in being referred to as, "A Captain of Industry," and then have, "Private," on his office door.

A little inconsistent, to say the least.

There is the average oil man. He will tell you that the best oil for lubrication is the one with the highest viscosity-test, and yet if the spindles in the average cotton mill were filled with steam engine cylinder oil, which is about the highest viscosity lubricating oil, the engine would not pull the load. When you call his attention to this fact, he will say, " I don't mean that kind of an oil." But viscosity is viscosity, or it is nothing.

The real secret of lubrication is that the property of viscosity is desirable in an oil, because in a measure it indicates the film strength of the oil, meaning the ability of the oil to retain its film and keep the metal bearings from coming in contact. But it is also true that the greater the film strength the greater the fluid friction and the greater the amount of power necessary to overcome that fluid friction.

In other words, the endeavor to lubricate the ordinary bearing with the average lubricating oil, is inconsistent, inasmuch as solid friction is replaced by fluid friction almost as great.

With the lubrication of high speed bath spindles, viscosity is a liability, because the oil is held in position by the bath.

With ordinary bearings, however, film strength is a necessary evil.

The Houghton Research Staff meets this emergency by lubricating the spindles with HOUGHTON'S HIGH SPEED BATH SPINDLE OIL, guaranteed to operate more spindles per H.P. than any other oil.

The bearings of general textile machinery are lubricated with HOUGHTON'S ABSORBED OILS, which oils are composed of two oils in one. First there is the film oil, possessing a film strength so great that there is no possibility of it parting and permitting metal to metal contact. This film oil is porous and holds in absorption a lubricating oil, which lubricates between the film surfaces and the metal surfaces, thus guaranteeing the lowest coefficient of friction at the lubricated parts.

Many mills are using these lubricants and their economy has been fully demonstrated.

If you will send for a Houghton man, he will start you right.

E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

Works: Philadelphia—Chicago—Detroit

Distributors Located At

ATLANTA, GA.
1001 Healey Building
Phone: Walnut 4807

GREENSBORO, N. C.
P. O. Box 81
Phone: Greensboro 1990

GREENVILLE, S. C.
511 Masonic Temple
Phone: Greenville 2316

ST. LOUIS, MO.
418 N. Third St.
Phone: Olive 3559

AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.
1440 Broadway, New York City
Consulting Chemists and Manufacturers of
H. P. C. WARP DRESSING——*A Wonder Product*

Practical Discussions
By
Practical Men

Slack Ends on Warper.

Editor:

Please allow me to ask the following question in your quiz section.

What causes slack ends to hang back on a warper away from the selvage?

'Spinner".

How to Find the Standard Weight of a Full Section Beam.

Editor:

I am second hand in a large warping room, and I am required to watch the weight of the beams to see if they are near the list of standard weights which the overseer has posted with me.

May I ask through your discussion Page the rule to find out what a section beam of warp yarn should weigh, also what numbr the yarn is when not exactly of the standard weight?

L. A.

Answer to Cal.

Editor:

Regarding California's inquiry about what kind of a mill building to put up, I will be gald to answer his questions, if your care to publish the same. The questions asked cannot be definitely answered because it all depends upon the location. If the mill is to be located on the outskirts of a town or city, where the land is cheap, I would advise the erection of a one story biulding with a saw tooth roof. If the land is nearer the city where the land is more valuable, I would advise a two story building with a sawtooth roof, or a three story structure without a sawtooth roof. It has been figured to be less economical to put up a building having over three stories. But the best kind of a building is a one story with a sawtooth roof and without posts. The roof being self-supporting by trusses. Such buildings can now be put up one hundred feet wide, and as long as desired without posts

Texas.

Answer to X. T. B.

Editor:

In answer to the question by X. T. B. asking for a method to get out a pattern to be slashed, I submit the following, using the example he gave, that is, the warp has 2,184 ends and the warp pattern 24 gray, 8 white, 8 black, 8 white, 6 gray, 6 gray and 8 white.

White		8		8			6		8	30	804 ends White
Gray	24	x				6		6	—	36	948 ends Gray
Black			8		8					16	432 ends Black
										82	2184 Add Selvage

27 Repeats less 30 ends
Start X6 End—4

Section Beams.

2 Section Beams White 402 ends each
2 Section Beams Gray 474 ends each
1 Section Beam Black 432 ends each
Add Selvage

Designer.

Answer to Tebel.

Editor:

The number of rolls which it will take to operate 1,000 spindles for 300 working days per year on 12s to 20s yarn is hard to answer, because Tebel did not mention whether the yarns are warp or filling,the speed of front rolls, kind of cotton used, double or signle boss rolls, weight on top rolls, kind of saddles, new or old machinery ,climate section, kind of oil used, long or short draft. All of the above things make a big difference. As the speed of the front roll on filling is usually 10 per cent or so faster, the top rolls will wear out that much sooner. The quality of the roll covering also has much to do with the life of a top roll. Heavily weighted rolls will not last long as lighter weighted rolls. You can see the big argument in favor of knowing same of the local conditions before a man can answer your question intelligently.

Rolls should last 6 months to a year—depending upon the things I have mentioned.

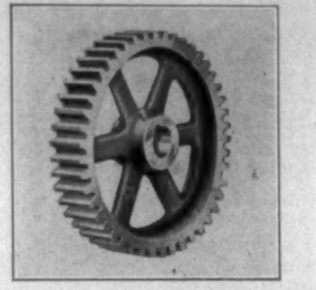
Yes Yes.

Answer to Old Timer.

Editor:

Please allow me space to enlighten Old Timer.

Your yarns should be tested for strength every day. There are three kinds of machines on which you can do this. One is a hand machine with which you can test the breaking strength of only one end of yarn at a time. Second, there is an automatic machine with which you can break several ends at one time and keep on operating by power and which is self-recording of the threads broken. The third machine is the regular standard yarn breaking machine which any supply house can provide. This machine will break full skeins of 120 yards each or one-half and one-quarter of a skein. The results are the same whether part or whole of a skein is broken. Less than ¼ of a skein would not be practical.



We Manufacture Gears For All Industrial Purposes

All gears cut on automatic gear generating machines.

WE MAKE
Bevel Gears
3 pitch 15 inches or smaller.
Spur Gears
3 pitch 35 inches or smaller.
Worm Gears
3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.
Helical or Spiral Gears
3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.
Worms of all kinds.

We specialize on heat treated steel motor pinions, Gears for Pickers, Cards, Lappers, Combers, Drawing, Roving and Spinning Frames, Spoolers, winders and all textile machinery.

Gears Made From
Steel, Iron, Bronze, Rawhide or Fabroid materials.
Send drawing or sample gear.
Prices on application.

FERGUSON
GEAR COMPANY
Gastonia, N. C.
West Airline Ave. Phone 1070

PROTECTION

Enclosed motors, gear guards, safety set screws are only part of the many devices which protect the life and limb of the mill employee.

Safe clean floors insured by the use of

WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

in a daily increasing number of mills are also providing safety to the hurrying feet of the busy worker.

And, too, this cleaner is invaluable for the cleaning of oil painted walls, ceilings and woodwork, many times saving the cost of repainting.

Ask your Supply Man.

Wyandotte Detergent

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

There is still a fourth way to test your yarns if you have no instruments. This is to hang a skein of yarn on a hook or strong peg or on a big nail. This may be ¼ to a full skein of 120 ends. Now add more and more wegiht, until the skein breaks. If your yarns break at 65 pounds, that is the breaking strength of same. If you want to know the standard breaking strength of your yarn divide ½ the number of your yarn into the constant number 840, the quotient will be the standard breaking strength.

Example: No. 26s yarn ½ of 26 is 13. 840÷13=65.

There are other tesis to make about yarns counting the turns of twists per inch. Also another test which is that of winding same yarn around a smaller revolving black board to see how many thick and places there are per yard, etc.

Angle?

Answer to X. T. B.

Editor:

I noticed a question ask by X. T. B. in the 7th issue of the Bulletin wanting some one to explain the arrangements of the beams prepared for the slasher to make the following pattern. 2184 ends in the warp to be laid in as follows, 24 ends grey, 8 ends white, 8 ends black, 8 ends white, 8 ends black, 6 grey, 6 white, 6 grey, 8 white. If you find the following would be any help to X. T. B. you might pass it a long

The first thing to do is to detercine the number of ends of each color in the cloth, and I would go about it in this way. As the number of ends is to 2184. We will subtract 48 ends for the selvage.

2184—48=2136 ends body of the cloth
Pattern 24 Grey ends,
8-White ends,
8-Black ends
8-White ends
8-Black ends
6-Grey ends
6-White ends
6-Grey ends
8-White ends

Total 82 ends in one repeat of the cloth.

The number of the ends in the body of the cloth divided by the ends in one repeat equals the number of repeats in the warp, or cloth.

2136—82=26 repeats and 4 ends over.

Take the number of ends of each color in one repeat, multiplying them by the number of repeats, we find the number of ends of each color in the warp.

24×26=624 grey ends
8×26=208 white ends
8×26=208 black ends
8×26=208 white ends
8×26=208 black ends
6×26=156 grey ends
6×26=156 white ends
6×26=156 grey ends
8×26=208 white ends

2132+48 sel. grey 4 ends
48 extra.
4

Total 2184

Next inorder is to find how many ends of each color there is in the warp, in order to know just how many ends to run of each on the section beam at warper, refering to the outlay of the pattern we find.

Black	Grey	White
208	624	208
208	156	208
	156	156
		208
416	396	780

48 ends sel.
4 ends over 26 repts.
832

As we now have the total number of ends of each color it is an easy matter to give warping instructions, which would be as follows:

1 Beam 416 ends black=416
3 Beam 312 ends grey =936
2 Beam 416 ends white=832

Total ends 2184

After warping is done no trouble to lay in behind slasher to have colors come right in the pattern.

S. C.

Answer to X. T. B.

Editor:

The first thing to do is to find out how many ends there are in the pattern of each color as follows:

Gray	White	Black
	8	8
24	8	8
6	6	
6	8	

36 + 30 + 16=82

There are 82 ends in a pattern. As the total ends in the cloth is 2184, if this be divided by 82, the quotient will show 26 pattern repeats and 51 ends over. Now there will be as many ends of each. Color in this warp as each group is multiplied by 26 thus:

Grey end per pattern 36×26=936 ends=2 section beams of 468 ends.
White ends per pattern 30×26=780 ends=2 section beams of 390 nds.
Black ends per pattern 16×26=416 ends=1 section beams of 416 ends.
Total 2132+51 extra ends=2184.

The 52 ends extra can be carried on the two smaller beams as selvedge ends. At end of the 2 beams having 390 ends of white, 13 extra ends can be added, making the total ends on there two beams 403 nds.

In this way there will be no need of making a key beam nor pattern work on the section beams. The pattern will be laid in at the front of the slasher.

C. C. C.

Italian Exports of Wool Cloth Increasing

The wool manufacturing industry of Italy centers around the city of Biella. The spindles in this city were 17 per cent greater in 1924 than in 1921 and 4,350 kilos (kilo equal to 2.2046 pounds) of combed yarn were produced, the Department of Commerce is advised by Consul Sycks, Turin. This was approximately one-third of the total ouptput of Italy. The increase of wool cloth from Italy is also worthy of note, being 11,464,300 kilos in 1924

Artificial Silk

This is comparatively a new material for fabric making but is rapidly growing in favor for mixed fabrics, especially with cotton mills on all sizes of average numbers, fine and coarse. The artificial silk yarn is so different from yarn of any other material that it requires special attention to the harness-eye in order to make a satisfactory fabric.

From the very first, when this new material began to be used, we have been making heddles for artificial silk yarns and have continued to improve and perfect the harness-eye until now it is generally conceded that any mill, whether making cotton, silk or other fabrics, can without hesitation depend upon our artificial silk loom harness to make a fabric with entire satisfaction. And the beauty of it is that these heddles are interchangeable for use on cotton, silk, and yarns of other material just as well.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

GREENVILLE PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

"Duplex" Loom
Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
assembled

Harness Frames
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles

SOUTHERN PLANT
Greenville, S. C.

HAMPTON SMITH
Southern Manager

Drop Wires
Nickel-Plated
Copper-Plated
Plain Finish

Improved
Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Combs

WOLF BRAND
Specialized Textile Chemicals

A Specialty for Cotton Processing

BLEACHING OIL

An assistant for the Caustic Kier boil which—
Perfectly removes the Cotton Wax;
Promotes even work in the kier;
Increases the cleansing action of the Caustic Soda.

BLEACHING OIL

Gives greater absorbency, a softer handle and better penetration of the dyestuff.

A Product for Every Purpose.

Samples gladly furnished

JACQUES WOLF & CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

Western Representatives:
ANILINE COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
162 W. Kinzie Street - - - Chicago, Ill.
590 Howard Street - - San Francisco, Calif.

Mayview Manor

Blowing Rock, N. C.

"In The Heart of America's Alps"

SEASON FROM MAY 20th to NOVEMBER 1st

The Highest Point on the Blowing Rock Plateau

At 4,500 elevation Mayview Manor commands sweeping panoramic views of Grandfather Mountain, Mount Mitchell, Table Rock, Hawk's Bills, Clingman's Dome and the beautiful John's River Valley. The scenery is unsurpassed in America.

Azalea, Laurel and Rhododendron

Will be in bloom during the first month of the 1925 season, which will insure an added interest and beauty to guests who arrive early in the season.

Men of affairs will appreciate the value of a Broker's office, maintained at Mayview, under the management of W. Collier Estes. Quotations in cotton, grain and stocks are received and business transacted over a Post and Flagg Private Wire.

Amusements

Golf, Tennis, Riding, Motoring, Tramping, Trout Fishing, Swimming, Dancing, Trapshooting, Moving Pictures.

Mayview Manor is the only resort in the South making special arrangements for children needing diet or health regulation. This department is under the direction of trained dietitians and nurses. Especial booklet descriptive of this will be forwarded on request.

Under the personal management of George F. Adams, formerly of Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

For Further Information Address

GEORGE F. ADAMS, *Manager*

Mayview Manor,
Blowing Rock, N. C.

Visiting Georgia Mills

By David Clark

IN order to attend the preliminary meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia at 8 p. m. on May 11th, it was necessary for me to leave Charlotte the previous night and I decided to visit some of the mills at Griffin, Ga.

Reaching Atlanta the next morning, I just had time to get breakfast before the Central of Georgia train left at 7:45 o'clock for Griffin.

Reaching Griffin about 9 o'clock, I walked up town and asked a drug store clerk where the Griffin Manufacturing Company was located, but he said he had never heard of it. I went across the street and asked the hotel clerk and he said to go up one block and then to the left three blocks, which I did, and found myself at a wood working establishment.

Concluding that all the clerks in Griffin were bone heads, I went back to the depot and directed a jitney driver to take me to the Griffin Manufacturing Company, which proved to be only a short distance.

As I started towards the office of Supt. H. D. Martin, I met in the hallway an old friend, James Oates, who is the overseer of carding, and has long had a reputation not only for efficiency but for being a close student of cotton manufacturing.

Mr. Martin gave me a real welcome. He is a New England mill man of long and varied experience and has also been a frequent contributor of special articles to the textile journals, including the Southern Textile Bulletin.

As Mr. Martin had just received a call to go to up town office, he turned me over to James Oates with instructions to show me anything that I wanted to see.

I was naturally interested in their experience in spraying Breton Oil on cotton, and asked to be taken to the lapper room.

There were six hoppers, some handling raw stock and some undyed cotton, and over the center of each hopper there was a spray head secured from Parks-Cramer Company and a line of compressed air piping ran above the spray heads.

By the side of each hopper was a small tank with a pump inside of same. Each tank is filled with Breton Oil and the pump plunger at each stroke raises the oil to the point that the compressed air is reached and forces it through the spray head.

Being governed by the lift of the plunger the spray works intermittently, but as the cotton is rolled over in the hopper the mixing is obtained.

We really believe that better results could be obtained by the use of two spray heads, but the Griffin Manufacturing Company has used the one spray head system for more than six months and has obtained splendid results.

As the pump does not lift oil except when the lapper is running, there is no spraying of oil when the machines stop.

Mr. Oates took me to the lapper room on the next floor to show me one remarkable feature of oil sprayed cotton, which is that it cleans better.

The droppings under the finisher lappers consisted almost entirely of motes and dirt and there was a remarkable absence of fibres.

In the card room and on the roving frames an unusual cleanliness was noted due to the fact that the oil prevented static electricity and other forces from throwing so many fibres from the stock. My attention was called to the fact that the card room oiling, which had not been brushed down in four months, was cleaner than usually seen in mills.

There was also less fly and less cleaning necessary in the spinning room, and Mr. Oates said that the oil made the spinning run better. It was certainly running good, for it was a rare thing to find an end down.

Judging by what I saw at that mill and by their testimony based upon six months' experience, the spraying of Breton Oil is a success, especially upon dyed raw stock.

Borne, Scrymser Company developed this oil after long experimental work, and we understand that they guarantee it against having any adverse effect upon the bleaching or dyeing of goods or yarns.

Other firms who are now putting spraying oils upon the market should be very careful that their products have exactly the same qualities, for it would only require one or two instances of goods damaged by oil sprayed upon cotton, with incident losses to the mills, to turn converters against the proposition.

It is also a mistake to believe that oil spraying can be substituted for humidity, for such is not the case. The Breton Oil mixes with water very easily and still allows the yarn to absorb the necessary amount of moisture.

Leaving the spinning room I went into the weaving and cloth rooms of the Griffin Manufacturing Company and it was not until then that I realized the wide variety of products made by the Griffin Manufacturing Company.

From very narrow towels to 72-inch goods for men's clothing in Australia and from plain weaves to 24-harness dobby weaves, not to mention almost every known color, constituted their range of styles.

Seldom have we seen a mill that made such a wide variety of goods and the smoothness of its operation and the apparent high production is a tribute to the organization perfected by Superintendent H. D. Martin.

Returning to the office, I found that Mr. Martin had returned from the uptown office and I expressed

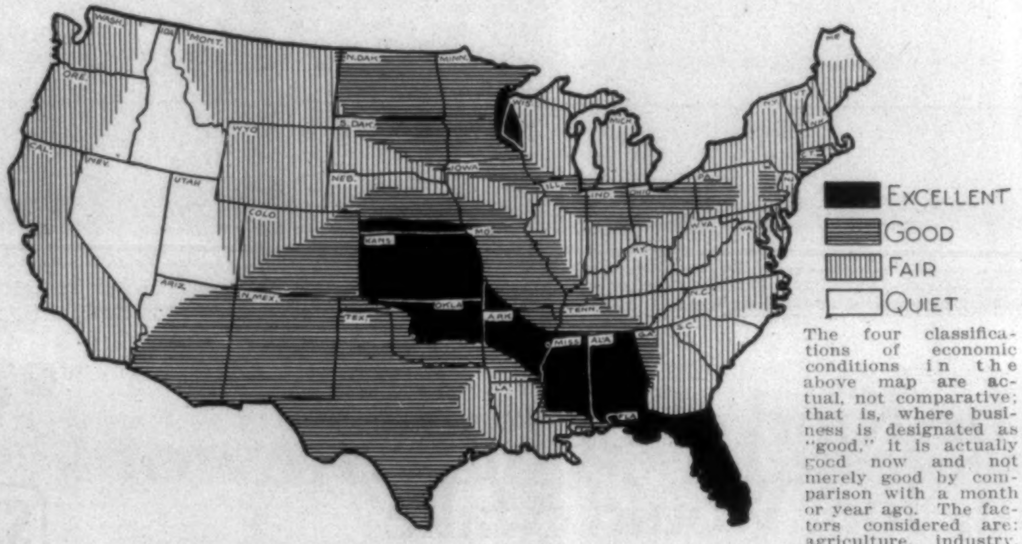
(Continued on Page 27)

Make it in Alabama

ALABAMA OPPORTUNITIES

Yes! Business Conditions Are Now *Excellent* throughout ALABAMA

Read the story of Alabama's prosperity as told by Forbes Business Map for April, reprinted from Forbes Magazine.

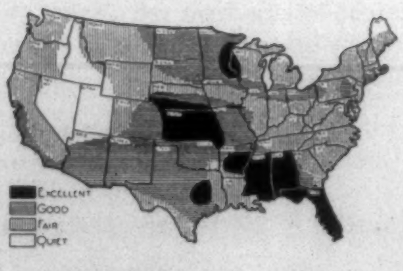


The four classifications of economic conditions in the above map are actual, not comparative; that is, where business is designated as "good," it is actually good now and not merely good by comparison with a month or year ago. The factors considered are: agriculture, industry, employment, trade, money, and credit conditions.

Good times in Alabama are not a passing phase. Ample labor, abundant mineral resources, rich agricultural regions and the presence of an adequate supply of cheap hydro-electric power—all combine to KEEP conditions "Excellent"!

M. B. Wellborn, director of the Sixth District Federal Reserve bank, predicts:—

"Alabama is destined to become the leading industrial state of the South, because it has the cheapest hydro-electric power in the South."



Alabama Has Neither Income Nor Inheritance Tax.

For information about present industrial opportunities in Alabama, write ALABAMA POWER CO., Birmingham, Ala.

THE POWER THAT LIGHTS AND MOVES ALABAMA

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

Says Style Is Most Important Factor

THE primary problem confronting the cotton goods trade is not one of freights and commissions, discounts and quantities, but "of a careful and scientific determination of the considerations all over the world that breed and foster desire in the public," M. D. C. Crawford, research editor of Women's Wear, told the members of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association meeting at Cincinnati.

Study, keen analysis, broad experience and faith; selection, in all the markets of the world of fabrics of the greatest artistic merit, best suited to present conditions and individual circumstance; and especially the encouragement of creative effort—these things are needed, he pointed out, if American manufacturers of cotton goods are to be worthy of the proud heritage of cotton and are to keep pace with the product of other makers of cotton fabrics abroad, and with the linens and woolens, silks and rayons now being turned out in this country.

In the course of his address, Mr. Crawford emphasized the fact that all the boasted technical subtlety of the present age is a restatement of the philosophy of forgotten yesterdays. Every fabric and method of ornamenting a fabric, he continued, is prehistoric in origin, and belongs not to the machine, but to the craft age. France leads in design today because she did not completely surrender her craft arts at the siren call of serial and mass production. But if the French, burdened with debt, in seeking to reap the repetitive rewards as well as the initial payment through interpretation in serial production, cease to be the world's laboratory of design, and no other nation attempt the reinterpretation of tradition in loveliness, the industry, Mr. Crawford warns, will be bogged in the morass of public disinclination to purchase.

Public's Power of Appreciation Growing.

Mr. Crawford pointed out the curious paradox that this situation confronts the trade at a time when the public's power of appreciation is growing greater every year, and has reached a state far in advance of the average accomplishment of the cotton industry today. He called attention to the fact that this condition was true for both American and British manufacturers, and that, in a large measure, our lack of intelligent interest in design has lost us our normal markets for cotton fashion or artistry be expressed in the merchandise they offer for sale."

Mr. Crawford first sketched the history of cotton fabrics and design through the ages. "How did we use this sudden accession of wealth and power?" he asked, referring to the shift in control of the cotton trade to England and then to America. "What was our contribution to the fundamental sum of world happiness?"

Mr. Crawford continued:

Our Contribution—Mass Production.

My friends, my name and my appearance and the eccentricities of my speech mark me, I trust, as an Anglo-Saxon type, and with you and millions of other self-deluded individuals, I take a stern pride in this splendid ancestry. This pride has been somewhat diluted through a professional comparison of the products of our civilization with that of the so-called backward people of the East. If there was such a thing on this insignificant planet as a disinterested jury or audience, and before it might be displayed the product of the Indian industries let us say of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, with the product of our own industry and time, the relative positions of our cultures might be called in question.

"Whoever will succeed in the textile industry in America," he maintained, "will understand and appreciate style, and insist that style,

As a matter of fact, our sole contribution to the philosophy of the production of fabrics has been the power to produce en masse and possibly with less expenditure of wages per unit of production. I was very careful to say wages and not labor. Labor in the sense that we know it, that is the constant performance of monotonous tasks, was unknown in the East. The early makers of fabrics were craftsmen, controlling their movements, regulating the speed of their operations by their idiosyncracies and individual limitations. They worked in the open air and their tasks were about as arduous as a game of golf today. When I think of human beings, the inheritors of 10,000—maybe 20,000—years of continuous craftsmanship, tied down to a whirling mass of steel and wood in the dust and confusion and noise of our great mills today, my wonder is that they don't demand each of them the price of the mill for each day of slavery.

(Continued on Page 26)

The Kind of Belting
You, Too, Would Make

SLIP-NOT

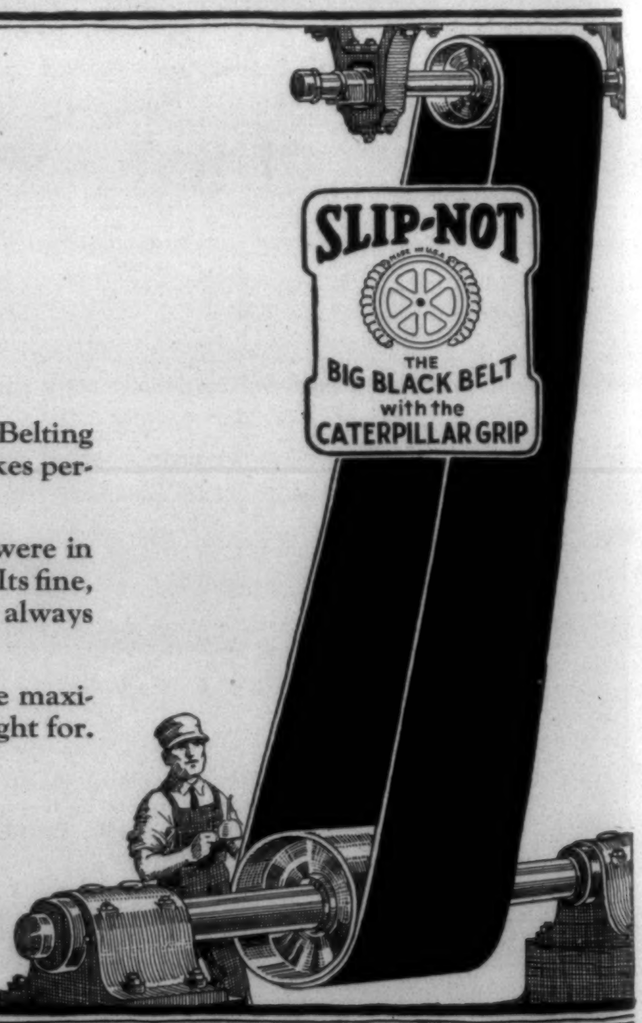
The greatest satisfaction we derive in making SLIP-NOT Leather Belting comes from the knowledge that we are producing a belt that makes perfect transmission possible.

It is the kind of belting you, yourself, would like to make if you were in the belt business—strong, flexible, wear-resisting and waterproof. Its fine, smooth surface means 100% pulley contact *immediately*—and always you will find it ready for any task you wish to impose upon it.

Naturally enough, SLIP-NOT is rapidly coming into favor where maximum power transmission coupled with low-cost operation is sought for.

SLIP-NOT *dealers will be glad to tell you more about this remarkable belting. Or if you prefer, write us direct.*

SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE


SLIP-NOT
THE BIG BLACK BELT with the CATERPILLAR GRIP

This is a photograph of Grove Park Inn, Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.—the finest Resort Hotel in the world. It is absolutely fireproof and open all the year.

The 160-acre, 18-hole golf course is the finest in the South—it is a blue grass course. All the water used at the Inn comes from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain east of the Rockies, nearly seven thousand feet altitude. It is the cleanest, most sanitary hotel ever built. Every floor is tile. Every bedroom has mosaic tile. The foods are the finest money can buy. The kitchen is spotless white tile to the roof and pure white mosaic tile floors. The buildings are built of great mountain boulders—some of the walls are five feet thick—boulders weighing as much as four tons each. We are three and a half miles from the railroad. The street cars are not allowed to come near enough to be heard. Automobiles not allowed near the building during the night. We have no smoke, no dust, no train noise. We have pure air, common-sense, digestible food, quiet in the bedrooms at night, the finest organ in the world, and an atmosphere where refined people and busy business men with their families find great comfort and a good time.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Factory — *167-169 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.*
Southern Branch Office — *1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.*
E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent — *G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.*

Cylinder and Doffer Fillets
Napper Clothing
Stripper and Burnisher Fillets
Emery Fillets

Top Flats and Lickerins Recovered and Promptly Returned

Tempered Steel Twin and Domestic Iron Wire Heddles
The Best Materials Obtainable Make Up Our Products

Give us a trial on Cylinder and Doffer Fillets. This will satisfy you as to the merits of our Card Clothing.

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1925

David Clark .... *Managing Editor*
D. H. Hill, Jr. .... *Associate Editor*
Junius M. Smith .... *Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance $2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union 4.00
Single Copies .... .10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Value of May 25th Condition Report

IN the cotton world, and particularly in the cotton speculative world, great stress is now being placed upon the condition report to be issued June 2nd, showing the average condition of May 25th.

In view of the excitement that professional speculators are trying to arouse, it is interesting to compare the size of former crops with the condition reports of May 25th of those years:

Year	Size Crop (000s omitted)	May 25 Condition	Lint Yield Per Acre in Lbs.
1924	13,530	65.8	159
1920	13,366	62.4	178
1916	12,738	77.5	157
1919	12,225	75.6	161
1917	11,865	69.5	160
1918	11,360	82.3	160
1923	10,140	71.0	131
1922	9,729	69.6	141
1921	8,283	66.0	124

It will be seen from the above that the lowest May 25th condition 62.4 produced the largest yield per acre and the next lowest condition 65.8 produced the largest crop.

The highest May 25th condition in recent years was 82.3 in 1918, which followed a dry winter in Texas very similar to last winter.

In 1918 the average rainfall in Texas from October 1st of the previous year to April 1st was 8.74 as compared to 7.90 this year, which in both cases was less than half the usual amount.

In 1918 the condition was 85.8 on June 25th, but when the hot summer suns came the deterioration was more rapid by reason of the lack of subsoil moisture and by August 25th the condition had dropped to 55.7 and only a crop of 11,360,000 bales was produced on 37,200,000 acres.

No one can foretell the weather that will prevail this summer, but the above statistics show that the best crops have come from the lowest May 25th condition reports and that the highest May 25th condition failed to produce a large crop because of lack of winter rains and subsoil moisture.

We can see no reason to get excited over whether the May 25th condition will be high or low, for it seems to bear no relation to the ultimate size of the crop.

Brisbanalities

WE are by no means an admirer of the writing of Arthur Brisbane, whose syndicated articles appear daily in many newspapers, but we do commend the two following observations that have recently appeared in his column:

> Cotton has gone to another low price for the new crop, and that's bad news. It is bad for the South, just as bad for the North. One part of the country depends on the other's prosperity.
>
> Somebody said it was amazing that human beings intelligent enough to make a watch, still believe in ancient superstitions.
>
> It is also amazing that the human race, intelligent enough to build up and protect fortunes of hundreds of millions, has not found a way to protect and decently encourage men that work the ground and produce the real wealth.
>
> * * *
>
> It costs more to carry a sack of potatoes from the train to a store in New York City than it does to ship the sack 1,100 miles by railroad. A farmer raises the calf, weans it, feeds it, feeds and milks the grown cow, and gets for the milk a quarter of the money paid by the person that drinks the milk.
>
> You can bring freight across the Atlantic or Pacific oceans for less than it costs to take it across the North river in New York City.
>
> The curse of business is the high cost of distribution.
>
> Production we understand; in distribution we're as backward as Fiji Islanders.

The Semi-Monthly Reports

THERE is one proposition upon which we are in disagreement with about ninety per cent of the cotton manufacturers and that is the advisability of the continuation of semi-monthly cotton condition reports.

Practically every cotton manufacturers association has passed resolutions condemning the semi-monthly reports upon the grounds that they cause sharp and sudden changes in cotton quotations, and yet we believe that a careful comparison of price movements following Government condition reports will show that the price movements averaged less under the semi-monthly reports than under monthly reports.

We believe that the more closely cotton manufacturers can be kept informed of the indicated yield the better it will be for the industry, as great changes can occur within thirty days.

We recall that prior to the limitation of day movements in cotton futures to 200 points there were several occasions when monthly condition reports broke or advanced the cotton market 400 or more points within a few minutes.

We do not believe that there has been sufficient experience with the semi-monthly reports to properly judge them and in spite of their almost unanimous disapproval by cotton manufacturers we believe that they tend to stabilize values and prevent sudden price changes.

Until we have more reason to condemn the semi-monthly cotton condition reports we are for them.

The Cotton Consumption Report

THE fact that most of the so-called private reports are rank guesses was clearly demonstrated when the Government showed 597,104 bales consumed during April after private reports had predicted 530,000 bales.

We believe it can be safely said that the April consumption of 597,104 bales did not result in any increase in accumulation of stock goods and yarn.

The report showed that on May 1st Southern mills held 838,000 bales, which at the present rate of consumption will run them to July 4th, whereas the Northern mills held enough cotton, 676,000 bales, which at the rate of consumption will run them until August 15th.

Unless there is heavy curtailment the Southern mills will need 750,000 bales to carry them to the new crop and Northern mills will need about 100,000 bales.

It is estimated that exports requirement to August 1st will be 600,000 bales and that exports will take 200,000 bales of old cotton in addition to new cotton during August.

As there were only 1,666,000 bales in public storage and at warehouses on May 1st, there seems to be little prospect of any easing in the spot cotton situation prior to a free movement of the new crop.

Looks the Same Over There

THE following extract from a report from Manchester, England, as published in the Wall Street Journal, seems to indicate that English buyers have a similar attitude to those in America:

> Buyers are still reluctant owing to rumors of a probable bumper crop in America and a further price drop below a shilling. Though buyers' need is great the market is not expected to harden until stability is restored in cotton prices.
>
> There is real danger for manufacturers in a large accumulation of yarns and piece goods because they have not the money to carry stocks and will be obliged to joblot prices, thus further depressing the market.
>
> Spinners need not expect finishers to split their profits with them, bleachers and dyers say. Spinners must shift for themselves and if unwilling to regulate their own output must bear the consequences. Finishers are not worrying since the spinners' glut means lower prices and more business and profits for finishers.
>
> Some optimistic spinners and piece goods makers expect a fair amount of business if cotton does not go lower. Merchants' stocks are extremely low. Every time there is any indication of stabilization in the price of cotton they hurry to buy and there is already some buying at new low levels.
>
> Numerous inquiries have come from India. There is a fair trade in American yarns at low prices. Buyers with urgent needs are beginning to think the bottom is about reached.

Approves Arrington's Plan

The idea of having a statistical bureau which would supply all mills with data regarding production, sales, shipments, unfilled orders and similar records, as outlined in a letter from J. W. Arrington, president of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., in our issue of last week, is approved by Thomas I. Charles, president of the Conestee Mills, Greenville. Mr. Charles has written Mr. Arrington as follows:

"Referring to correspondence with Mr. David Clark, published on the editorial page of the Southern Textile Bulletin of the 14th inst. I agree most heartily with what you say, and would take pleasure in signing the agreement.

"I believe Mr. Clark would carry this proposition through to a successful conclusion, as he has done other propositions which he has undertaken. I believe the mill men have as much confidence in Mr. Clark as they have in any man, and I believe they appreciate his efforts in behalf of the cotton mill industry."

Texas Rainfall

THE average rainfall in Texas during April was 2.09 inches against 2.38 last year and a ten-year average of 3.56.

Rainfall in Texas from October 1st to May 1st was 7.90 inches against 22.29 last year and a ten-year average of 16.88.

Personal News

W. I. West, of South Greenwood, S. C., is now grinding cards at the Addison Mills Edgefield, S. C.

Linn Arthur, of Edgefield, S. C., is now grinding cards at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

E. H. Thomas is now overseer night weaving at the Graniteville Mills, Graniteville, S. C.

J. M. Millen has resigned as superintendent of the Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

William Harral has resigned as superintendent of the Elizabeth Knitting Company, Norfolk, Va.

Allen D. Keyser has resigned as superintendent of the Priscilla Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

M. S. Hull has resigned as overseer weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Kelley has resigned as overseer twisting at the Barnesville, Ga., to become overeer carding at the Hampton Mills, Hampton, Ga.

E. N. Tart has been promoted from overseer spinning to assistant superintendent of the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

C. M. Hill has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

W. M. Jordan, of Scottdale, Ga., has become night overseer carding at the Sutherland Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

F. G. Shinn has been appointed local manager of the Beaver Cotton Mills, formerly the Pitts Mills, Middleton, Ga.

Robert Morgan, of New Orleans, will be agent of the new Southern plant of the Brighton Mills, to be built at Shannon, near Rome, Ga.

E. Sizemore has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. J. Norman and S. C. Lewis have been promoted from second hands to overseer of weaving at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

J. L. Wooten, of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the poisition of overseer of the cloth room at the Red Bank Mills, Lexington, S. C.

B. S. Sizemore has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Sibley Manfacturing Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

H. J. Jay has resigned as night superintendent of the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

S. A. Moak has been promoted from overseer of weaving to assistant superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mill, Rome, Ga.

E. N. Mayfield has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

J. N. Gilgore has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Griffin Manufacturing Company.

W. F. Farmer has resigned as overseer spinning at the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., and is now night superintendent at the Williamston Mills Williamston, S. C.

J. M. Hatch has resigned as manager of the mercerizing plant of the American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., and will be manager of the new mercerizing plant to be built at Belmont by the Lineberger-Stowe interests.

J. V. Jones Elected Grand Master.

J. V. Jones, overseer of spinning at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mill, was elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of South Carolina at their meeting held at Chester, S. C., last week. W. H. Hardeman, overseer of weaving at the same mill, was elected a trustee of the Odd Fellows' Orphanage.

Aberfoyle Plans Mercerizing Plant.

The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, of Chester, Pa., is said to have plans to establish a large mercerizing plant in the South. It is expected that a site in North Carolina will be chosen.

Big Mercerizing Plant for Belmont.

The Lineberger-Stowe group of fine combed yarn mills will erect a large mercerizing plant at Belmont, N. C. They have secured a site on the Belmont side of the river between the railway bridge and the highway bridge. The equipment will be sufficiently large to take care of the output of the twelve spinning mills at Belmont. The plant will be managed by J. M. Hatch, who for some time has been assistant treasurer of the American Yarn and Processing Company, at Mount Holly.

Hartwell Mills No. 2.
Toccoa, Ga.

J. B. Bailey	Supt.
W. A. Whitworth	Carder
J. N. Howard	Spinner
F. L. Collins	Weaver
J. E. Thompson	Cloth Room
C. W. Rumsey	Master Mechanic

Can you solve this puzzle?

To the Superintendent or Bleacher
who addresses us correctly
and sends us the solution of
this puzzle together with the
characteristics advertised
for many years
we will send a useful
and welcome novelty

Mention No. 8

"BRETON"

MINEROL

For Plushes and Velvets

"It gives a silky lustre"

BORNE, SCRYMSER COMPANY
Established 1874
17 Battery Place, New York

WORKS: BAYWAY, ELIZABETH, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Petersburg, Va.—It is reported that the Lubinette Knitting Mills, of 38 W. 21st street, New York, will move its plant here.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Arkansas Textile Corporation has increased capital stock by $125,000 and is reported to have plans for installing 6,000 spindles.

Statesville, N. C.—The Crescent Knitting Mills, recently incorporated here, as noted, have taken over the Queen Knitting Mills, a plant having 155 knitting machines, dyeing, bleaching and finishing equipment. Isadore Wallace is president of the new company.

Greensboro, N. C.—The White Oak Mills, the Proximity Manufacturing Company and the Proximity Print Works have begun curtailing production and will operate three days a week. The Revolution Mills, making flannels, will continue on full time.

Piedmont, S. C.—A dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of $1,600,000 was declared at the annual meeting of stockholders and directors of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company. The dividend is payable on July 1. All of the officers and directors of the company were re-elected. S. M. Beattie is president.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Lowell Knitting Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., which recently purchased the Model Mill, will erect a hosiery mill having a daily capacity of 1,500 dozen. The building will be of brick and concrete and the equipment will include 200 knitting machines. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, are the engineers.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Officers and directors of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company were re-elected at the annual meeting of the directors and stockholders of the company, it was announced following the meeting. The usual dividends of 5 per cent on common stock and 3½ per cent on preferred, payable as of July 1, were declared, it was announced.

Officers of the company are V. M. Montgomery, president and treasurer, and B. W. Montgomery, assistant treasurer.

Galveston, Tex.—The Galvez Mills, recently incorporated by A. A. Horne, 3207½ R street; R. C. Stone, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Rudy Copeland, of Fort Worth, the company having a capital of $850,000.

Plans call for the erection of a mill to have 14,000 spindles to produce hosiery yarn. A. A. Horne will be president. Chas. T. Main, 200 Devonshire street, Boston, are the engineers. No contracts have yet been awarded.

Smithfield, N. C.—The Ivanhoe Mills have been shut down for an indefinite period.

Lake Charles, La.—It is reported that L. W. Reid, of Galveston, Tex., will build a cotton mill here.

Fort Worth, Tex.—It is reported that the Fort Worth Mills are having plans prepared by W. G. Clarkson, this city, for the erection of a three-story reinforced concrete mill building at an estimated cost of $475,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Highland Park Mills, one of the most important producers of ginghams in the South, will operate three days a week for the present. J. Leake Spencer, treasurer, stated that unless market conditions improve within a short time, the mills will be closed for an indefinite period.

Belmont, N. C.—The Belmont Fabric Company has been incorporated by A. C. Lineberger, head of the Lineberger-Stowe group of mills, Henry Rhyne, of Mount Holly, and D. E. Rhyne, of Lincolnton. The new company, as reported several weeks ago, will erect a weave mill to utilize the spinning waste from the fine combed yarn mills here. A site has been secured and construction of the building is expected to start soon.

Rome, Ga.—Robert Morgan, of New Orleans, La., has been appointed agent for the new Southern plant of the Brighton Mills, of Passaic, New Jersey, which will be erected at Shannon, near here. The mill will have 25,000 spindles and necessary looms for making tire fabrics, the machinery to be moved from Passaic, as previously reported. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Directors of the Clifton Manufacturing Company met Tuesday at the company's local offices, re-electing all officers and directors, and declaring a 4 per cent semi-annual cash dividend on the $2,500,000 stock, according to an announcement after the session.

Checks for the dividends will be issued by July 1, it was learned. Officers of the company are: J. Choice Evins, president and treasurer; John R. Begg, secretary. Directors are: W. S. Manning, Donald McKay Frost, J. C. Evins, F. J. Pelzer, Alfred Moore and J. B. Cleveland.

Donald McKay Frost, of Boston, Mass., attended the Tuesday meeting.

Greenville, S. C.—The contract for the construction of the new auxiliary plant of Judson Mills, to be known as Judson Mills No. 2, has been let to the Gallivan Building Company, of this city.

The building to be constructed will be 120 by 133 feet in dimension and will be two stories in height. It will be connected by a passageway with the old plant of the Shambow Shuttle Works, which is also to be used by Judson Mills. The old Shambow building is to be refloored and otherwise improved before it is taken over as a part of the new mill.

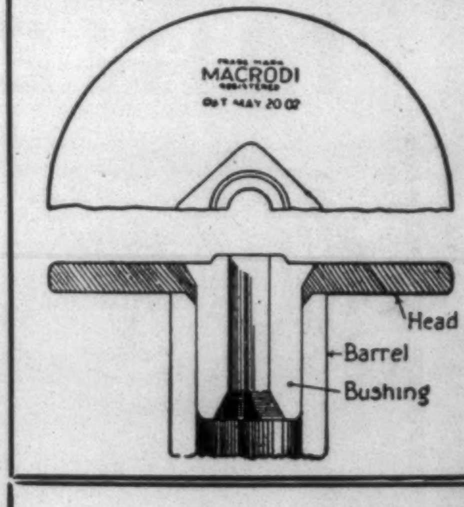
Work on the auxiliary plant of Judson is to start at once and it is expected will be completed within the next few months.

THE FARISH COMPANY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
100 WORTH STREET
NEW YORK

CALL ON US

Whenever you have any problem or difficulty in connection with dye-house equipment, we invite you to call freely on our more than fifty years accumulated knowledge and experience. Illustrated literature sent free on request.

KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE CO.
Originators • Pioneers • Leaders
BETHAYRES • PENNSYLVANIA



The Macrodi
FIBRE HEAD
WARP SPOOL

after rourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable—Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Members American Society Landscape Architects
E. S. DRAPER
1516 E. Fourth St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
101 Marietta Bldg.
ATLANTA, GA.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Village Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds
Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Chattanooga, Tenn.—An important dyeing plant will be erected by the Franklin Process Company at Chattanooga, says an announcement by B. S. Phetteplace, general manager of the company in Greenville. The contract for the engineering of the plant has been awarded J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville.

The plant will have a capacity of ten tons of yarn a week and will in the beginning employ 50 or 60 persons. It will facilitate the handling of hosiery and other textile yarns. The Greenville plant of this company is running day and night and is dyeing about 35 tons each week. A recent addition, 140 by 60 feet, was made to the Greenville establishment.

Columbus, Ga.—According to officials of the Columbus Textile Association, Paul J. McKenney, president. local mills are operating only to fill orders and to take care of business in sight. Some have adopted four and five-day week schedules, while others are running full day time, but only one or two are operating night shifts, owing to the character of goods made and contracts outstanding. In nearly all the 12 local cotton mill industries, more or less machinery is idle most of the time. This condition is expected to prevail until business conditions are better.

Macon, Ga.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, which was held at Savannah, Ga., a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the secretary of the corporation to call a meeting of stockholders at Macon, on June 18 at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of passing upon an amendment to the charter of the company for the following purposes:

First, the declaration of a stock dividend by the issuance of $10,000,000, face value, of preferred stock of the company, the same to be nonvoting, and of such character and terms as may be determined at the stockholders' meeting.

Second, to take action on the proposal to make the par value of the present stock of the company less than $100 per share to the amount of the changed par value.

Third, to authorize the consideration of such matters as may be germane to the objects above specified.

Those present at the meeting of the executive committee besides Chairman Comer were M. B. Lane, W. C. Bradley, J. H. Porter, R. J. Taylor and A. A. Duke, secretary.

As a large majority of the stock of the company was represented at the meeting of the executive committee, it is assumed that the plan as above outlined will be ratified at the stockholders' meeting to be held in Macon on June 18.

The Bibb Manufacturing Company was organized by the late H. M. Comer, of Savannah, who died 25 years ago. At the time of his death the company, which had steadily grown since its organization, was capitalized $1,500,000. Under the direction of his brother, E. T. Comer, as chairman of the board of directors, and of W. T. Anderson, as president, the company has prospered, its capitalization at present being $10,000,000 with no outstanding bonded indebtedness.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Organization here of the Hamilton Manufacturing company has been definitely decided, according to an announcement here by Fred S. Gray, a broker.

Mr. Gray was in charge of the working out of the terms of the agreement between a group of North Carolina cotton mill operators, the sponsorers of the project, and the administrators of the Merrill-Stevens Shipbuilding company properties on the south bank of the St. Johns river.

B. H. Hamilton, Raleigh, N. C., is president of the proposed company, while John Rutledge, Kanapolis, N. C., and A. L. Smoot, Salisbury, N. C., are the chief pricipals.

The agreement, according to Mr. Gray ,to purchase the former shipbuilding site, containing 60 acres of land, eight large buildings and several smaller ones, was drawn up this afternoon. Mr. Gray estimated that approximately $1,500,000 is concerned in this proposed deal.

Stocks of Wool in United States Bonded Warehouses.

Stocks of wool in United States bonded warehousees continued to show an increase at the end of March, amounting to 110,805,271 pounds compared with 105,310,565 pounds at the end of February. Combing wool showed the largest increase(approximately 7,000,000 pounds). This more than offset the the decrease of 3,000,000 pounds in carpet wool, clothing wool, mohair, and alpaca showed small increases. March figures are as follows: Carpet, 9,349,753 pounds; clothing, 21,171,666; combing 74,785.210; mohair, 3,540,558; alpaca, cashmere, etc., 1,958,084.

OAK LOOM LEATHERS
"Made to Standard Serve to Standard"
Check Straps, Hold-ups,
Dobby Straps, Bumpers,
Lugs, Binders,
Jack Straps, Parallel Straps,
Friction Segments, etc.
Ask your Supply House
The Druid Oak Belting Co., Inc.
Baltimore——Boston

GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
LOOM HARNESSES
GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.
G
TRADE MARK

Reliable Humidifying Devices
Since 1888
also
Better Textile Dryers
Manufactured by GRINNELL COMPANY, Inc.
AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
Atlanta Georgia
Boston Massachusetts
Charlotte North Carolina

PATENTS
Trade Marks and Copyrights
Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.
Write for terms. Address
SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS
We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.
SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

SALT
SPECIAL GRADE
FOR TEXTILE MILLS
FREE OF INSOLUBLES—
MYLES SALT CO. LTD.
NEW ORLEANS U.S.A.

ARTESIAN WELLS
27 Years' Experience
Nine Complete Rigs Operating in Every Southern State
Virginia Machinery & Well Co.
Box 1212 Richmond, Va.

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCESTER, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

RUGGED CONSTRUCTION SERVICEABLE
"COLUMBUS TAPE"
GEORGIA WEBBING & TAPE CO. COLUMBUS, GA.

Say Style Is Most Important Factor

(Continued from Page 20)

It does not require a man to have been a student of the history of art to realize that our reverence for antiques, as foolish as it is at times, is based on the sober fact that the beauty of the world is the re-expressed tradition of the past. It may surprise, however, anyone but a careful student of textile history to learn that all our boasted technical subtlety is equally a re-statement of the philosophy of forgotten yesterdays. Every fabric and method of ornamenting a fabric is prehistoric in origin and belongs not to the machine but to the craft ages.

The reason that we look to France today for so much of our designs is not because of any greater inherent artistry in the French people as compared to our own. From the ethnologist standpoint, the French, English, German and American people are very much the same. They spring from the same basic race, they have practically the same religions, the same literature, the same art. The fact is that France was so occupied with political and economic considerations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that she did not enter the modern arena of serial production, until England, Germany and America were too far advanced to be caught.

In consequence, she kept her craft arts, and with few exceptions, her characteristic industries today are based more on craft than on machine production, and as a direct result of this, artistry has been more honored in France than in the other great nations of today. In consequence of this, men and women, boys and girls, of all races and people, with the desire to create beaty, and the ambition to excel in artistry, naturally gravitate to this Gallic City on the Seine.

The great question is: How long can France, carrying the immense burden she bears today surrounded by dangers, sitting more or less securely on a smouldering volcano of internal discontent, harassed with the loss of the flower of her manhood, shackled with debt, continue as the laboratory of design for the rest of the world? Will she not seek to interpret in serial production, as well as in individual designs, her artistry, and should she not in justice reap the repetitive rewards as well as the initial payment? This question is being debated in France today.

It is a tragic thing to see the last sane nation of Europe entering into the maelstrom of the machine era. She is not temperamentally suited to this kind of work; her social organization, the individuality of her training, her tradition and reputation are all against it. And yet she is lured into this situation by the great profits she sees or fancies she sees made in America or England. If France does not return to her original sanity and if no other people attempts the reinterpretation of traditions in loveliness, the world will be faced by an era of the most unspeakably bad taste society has ever known. Industry will be bogged in the morass of lack of public desire to buy.

As a curious paradox, the power of appreciation in the public is growing greater and greater each year. The simplicity in women's costume today, the intrusion of color in the costume of the man, better housing, a more vigorous and intelligent theatre, finer buildings, better motor cars, a higher understanding of music, all show that the public, the great, conglomerate mass we all serve, has reached an appreciation far in advance of the average accomplishment of the cotton industry of today.

This is what is the matter with the cotton trade in America. The same evil attacks it in England. The British manufacturers are in many ways exactly like our own in America. They are devoted to the principle of pauperizing designs to the lowest possible level, with the firm conviction, apparently, that the worse design is, the more atrocious color becomes, the less interesting the texture is, the wider will be the sale. They confuse wealth with taste, extravagance with discrimination.

They continually talk and act as if they believed that the average of taste is low indeed, and that only an exquisite and extravagant and super-cultured few appreciate what

(Continued on Page 28)

Established 1896 **Incorporated 1914**

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY
Manufacturers of
BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations **Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS**

"HIGH GRADE"
BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
ROLLS, ETC.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE
DAVID BROWN COMPANY
Lawrence, Mass.
Correspondence Solicited Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES
Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.

Visiting Georgia Mills

(Continued from Page 18)

a desire to see W. G. Nichols, but was told that he was sick at home.

In the office I was introduced to C. H. Scales and Ben Gatlin, who look after that end of the business, and to Mr. Martin's son, Garland Martin, who looks after the pay rolls.

I was told that H. L. Jay had just resigned as night superintendent to go to Calhoun Falls, S. C., and that J. N. Gilgore, from the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, was to succeed E. N. Mayfield as overseer of weaving.

Expressing a desire to see Allen Little, Mr. Martin got his car and drove me to the Kincaid Mills and then to the Lowell Bleachery South and then to another mill, but everywhere we went Mr. Little had just left. He has two bleacheries and five mills and moves about so fast that he is hard to find.

I wanted to visit the Rushton Cotton Mills, but found that I did not have time, so Mr. Martin drove me to the station and I took the 12:25 p. m. train for Atlanta.

Due to lack of space Mr. Clark's article will be finished next week.

Ivanhoe Manufacturing Co. in Bankruptcy

Smithfield, N. C.—Following a directors meeting held Tusday at Smithfield, the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company of that place, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court Raliegh, listing liabilities of $692,636.30 and assests of a book value of $834,451.16.

The company has lost one of its two cotton mills by fire and has been compelled to close the other on account of shortage of funds, due to the attachment of $120,000 in insurance money in New York City. The bankruptcy petition was filed to cut off the attachment proceedings.

The liabilities consist of $10,709.-68 in taxes, $77,280.43 in secured claims and $604,636.30 in unsecured claims while the assets included $569,500 in real estate, $5,570,10 in cash, $63,500 in stock, $5,650 in machinery and $109,461.06 in open accounts.

J. J. Broadhurst is president of the company. W. H. Austin vice-president and F. K. Broadhurst as secretary-treasurer.

The resolution adopted by the board of directors cites the following reasons for seeking bankruptcy.

"Whereas Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company has recently suffered a severe loss in the total destruction of its Mill No. 2 and whereas a large sum of money, nearly $120,000, due to it as insurance has been unjustly attached in New York City by a man who claims to be the assignee of a corporation located at Charlotte, N. C., and based upon an unjust claim which this corporation has repudiated and is ready to resist in court.

"And whereas on account of the said loss and the attachment of the insurance money, Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company is unable to meet the demands upon it and cannot at this time pay its indebtedness and and has felt it necessary to close down its mill No. 1 and is not now manufacturing any cotton.

"And whereas to resist the attachment in New York would require much expense and loss of time, during which the operations of the corporation would be suspended, and there is further danger if such attachment is sustained of one creditor with an unjust claim receiving much more than his due proportion of assets of the corporation in liquidation."

Factory Building For Sale

A Modern Factory containing over 25,000 ft. space. Steel, brick and concrete. 7500 feet Truscon Steel Windows. Perfectly ideal for textile, hosiery or similar lines. Two 150 horse power Boilers, Worthington pump. Complete Sprinkler System, $10 000.00 Electrical Equipment. Private Side Track. Four acres ground, located in heart of Chattanooga's industrial section, abundance cheap labor. Building alone cost $108,000.00, less than four years ago. Boilers, Sprinkler System, Elevator and Electrical Equipment, Land and Side Track cost approximately $50,000. Lowest insurance rate in city, 14 cents on hundred.

Ideal in every respect. For immediate sale will take $75,000.-00 cash. Address T. L. Moore, Box 357, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wanted

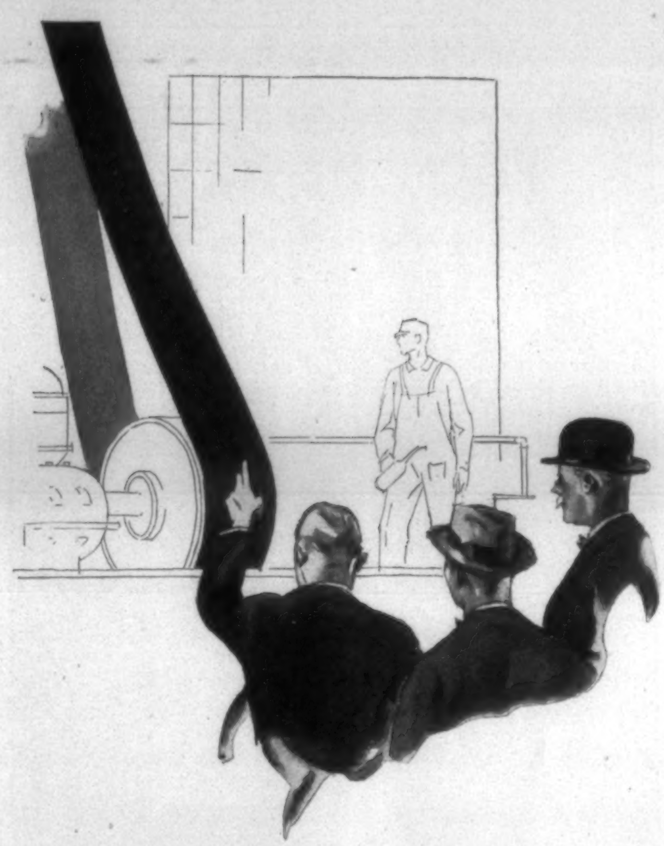
First-class card grinder and fixer for small mill containing three pickers, fifteen cards, two slubbers and three intermediates. Pay 45c per hour. Also want section hand for twelve spinning frames at 33c per hour. In answering furnish references and for other particulars write San Antonio Cotton Mills (Kingsville Dept.), Kingsville, Texas.

Too Much Production

The growing opposition to night work and over-production is expressed in a letter to David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, from J. H. Morgan, president of the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C. Mr. Morgan writes as follows:

"I read an article in this week's Bulletin, from Mr. Stackhouse, of Marion, S. C., which impressed me as being the true ring. In my opinion, there is too many goods produced to supply the American market. I think that it would be a good idea to stress exporting to other markets. Were we to export 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the production by the mills of this country, there would be enough left for the American mills to give them a good, steady business. Until that is done, then I think if manufacturers will confine their operations to daylight, and cut out the night run, all would have a good business.

"Perhaps others may have some ideas along this line."



"Last year

this machine was turning out only 400 per hour"

"Now it's up to 420—yet at the old rate it *appeared* to have reached capacity!

"On checking speeds I found a loss between the driving and driven pulleys that could be blamed only on the belt. When I put on the belt that was right for the job, speed picked up and stayed up. Graton & Knight Leather Belting turned the trick."

Why? Because Graton & Knight Belts are standardized first in the selection of steer hides, then in manufacture for the particular work to be done. The right belt for each drive—the particular belt to get the most out of each machine.

Three hundred thousand tough and brawny steer hides—the best of the summer kill—go into Standardized Leather Belts each year. Tanned and prepared by Graton & Knight standardized methods, these belts deliver power with less slippage, last longer and reduce costs.

Put your name on the coupon below. You will get definite information which specifies the right belt for over two hundred types of machines, covering fourteen industries where belt costs have been reduced. It covers the practical side of belting standardization. It will save money in your plant and increase production.

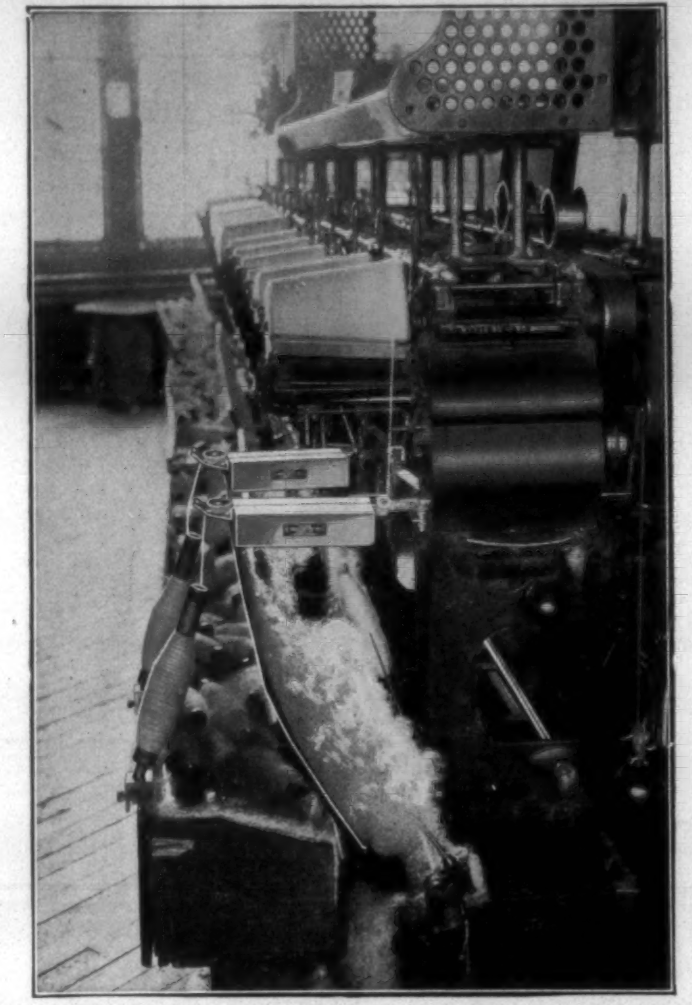
GRATON & KNIGHT
Standardized
LEATHER BELTING

→MAIL ME TODAY←

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
Send belt information:
Name ____________________
Company ____________________
Place ____________________

Prices, quality for quality, 5 to 10% lower than the field

Tanners—makers of belts, straps, packings, fan belts, lace leather, etc.



Mr. Knitter—Do You Realize Your Loss From Waste?

How often do your knitting machines stop because of slubs—heavy and light spots in the yarn?

Do you know the loss of production from this cause? Do you know the amount in dollars and cents—that is, lost in waste that is thrown under the cutter's table due to cutting out holes through the use of imperfect yarn?

Do you realize the difference in production between running good yarn and bad yarn? With labor high, even the same percentage of waste in manufacturing becomes a heavier charge against your costs. Are you taking the best means of meeting this situation?

The successful men in the production of knitted textiles are those who, under the pressure of high prices, make use of the most effective methods of avoiding waste in manufacturing operations.

A Knitter can cut down waste in his plant and increase his production by using the best grade of yarn—that is, free as possible from imperfections. If a lower grade contains even one more imperfection to the mile of 30/1, it means fourteen more imperfections to the pound—fourteen thousand more imperfections to the thousand pounds; one thousand pounds is a small quantity to the user of yarn. Fourteen more imperfections is a severe handicap in the manufacture of any product.

You can positively cut down the waste in production by equipping your winder with the Eclipse Yarn Cleaning Device. By using this cleaner, any grade of carded yarn can be made a ninety per cent better knitting yarn. You cannot appreciate this fact until after you have used the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner.

If you knit direct from cones, take this vital matter up with your "spinner"—he can deliver you a better yarn.

Ask us to send you full information—or better still—we will send our representative to give you an actual demonstration upon your request. When you write, please mention the type of winder or spooler you use.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.
Makers of
Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

Say Style Is Most Important Factor

(Continued from Page 26)

is fine in textiles. I do not have to answer with logic and theory this argument any longer. I can use parables infinitely more effectively and point to certain formerly very active and prosperous concerns, now neither active nor prosperous, as a proof that the fruits of stupidity are stagnation. In a large measure, our lack of intelligent interest in design has lost us our normal markets for cotton. Had not the auto tire and artificial leather come along, the cotton fields of the South would be largely a sentimental memory.

I have been associated for many years with the silk industry in America, and it will come as a surprise to many of my friends in this industry to hear me speak with with even comparative enthusiasm of silk. Yet there is no question that through the energy of the silk industry in America, working in conjunction with the great dressmaking trade and the specialty shops of this country, American women have become lovely silk wearing creatures.

And on top of silk has come artificial silk—rayon. Stimulated by the success of the silk people, the woolen manufacturers have taken a hand, and while all of these fabrics deserve great credit for technical subtlety and in certain instances for business acumen and vigorous sales campaigns, the truth is that their fundamental success rests on the fact that they have recognized beauty, and style, fashion, mode or whim as a ponderable economic and commercial factor. You don't have to argue about style in the silk market. They know what it means!

I know cotton patterns—and you know them better than I do—and cotton fabrics and designs and color combinations still in existence that flourished before we knew anything about suffrage, bobbed hair, jazz or prohibition. In my boyhood, the cotton business I grew up with looked upon style as an amiable weakness of the fair sex, beneath the august consideration of merchants and mill men and commission houses, jobbers and retailers. The fight was for an extra per cent in commissions or discounts, an extra month's dating, stock protection or some other substantial and business-like consideration.

Excuses Given for Fluctuation.

The periodical fluctuation in business was ascribed to the following reasons:

Cotton was too high in the North, too low in the South.

Formerly cheap labor competition from the South; today finer technical equipment and better craftsmanship in the South.

Foreign labor in the East, lack of immigration, etc.

The tariff was never right (and never will be, I assume).

Women had forgotten how to sew, were buying ready-to-wear costumes.

Skirts were shorter and tighter.

Blouses had gone out and the underwear trade of the old days had utterly vanished from the knowledge of the fair sex.

The retailers were overstocked or were buying from hand to mouth.

The "imported" bugaboo.

Facts of Prosperity Disregarded.

Then came the godsends of the auto and the radio; and I suppose tomorrow the airship will be blamed. The fact that every other business in the United States serving the public with intelligence and trying to interpret the wants and whims of the public in merchandise prospered, vastly, and that a few days ago an automobile company sold for the astounding total of $146,000,000, and that the silk trade in America now uses annually from 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the raw silk exported from the Orient and that America is producing over 50 per cent of the artificial silk in the world—as these facts did not prove their arguments, they were promptly and properly discarded.

I am personally little concerned in what resolutions this body or any similar body passes as long as the question of style is omitted. For until cotton goods are styled with reference to the whims and foibles of the public, no merchandising principle can be safely established and adhered to; because all that you gentlemen can do, with the best intention in the world, is to place your merchandise on a counter in some store or stores, and then the woman comes up with her dollars or pennies, and she determines whether or not your resolutions and agreements and plans are of any value.

Obligation to Please the Public.

Let us look at the question from a slightly different point of view. It is not "Why do not people buy cotton goods?" It should be "Why should people buy cotton goods?" The obligation to please the public is on the maker and the seller. For to make people like something they do not want is too great a task and success has never been marked in this direction. After all, the money that people spend is their own, and they have a right to purchase with it such satisfaction as may seem best to them. We can not legislate them into buying cotton goods. As a matter of fact, the kind of laws we make never say "do," they always say "don't," and even then, when such laws do not make a popular appeal, it is difficult, as you may have observed, for even this great Republic to enforce them.

Let us then be reasonable and sensible and try to forget that somebody once called us business men. Commerce is, was and always will be the power of collecting in convenient locations the things people actually want and for which they are willing to exchange the things people actually want and for which they are willing to exchange the things that they have or can make. Nobody in his right mind would think of trying to sell to an African savage in the middle of the African jungle an electric curling iron or a cook stove. What he wants is red cloth, beads, knives and, if possible, forbidden beverages.

Look Over Your Spindles Now And Be Prepared

Get 8 to 10% more yarn on your bobbins by equipping your spindles with our Patented Clutch.

Don't run your spindles with worn out whorls cut in by bands, which changes the speed of your spindles, therefore making uneven yarn.

Let us change your whorls on spindles, repoint and restraighten same, and save you money.

Fournier & Lemoine
Linwood, Mass.

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS
DIAMOND FINISH

TRAVELER CLEANERS
TRAVELER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS
SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

"ATLANTA" HARNESS
"Quality and Service That Satisfies"
ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
P. O. Box 1375
Telephone Main 0517

GREENSBORO
Loom Reeds
Greensboro Reed Co.
Greensboro, N. C.
GREENSBORO

He does not need them any more than the women of America need smart and stylish clothes or fabrics interesting in texture and design and charming in color. They want them. They have a whim for them. We should thank Heaven for whims—they are the life of trade. When commerce descends to merely an exchange of what people actually need, it will become barter again; a handful of raw salt for an animal's pelt, a bunch of bananas for an arrow head, dried corn for a pottery vessel, etc. Necessity, using this word in its actual meaning, has no place in civilization. It appears only in civilizations that have become bankrupt and decayed.

As I look at this audience before me, I realize that you, gentlemen, do not need neckties, dyed clothing that fits, clean shirts, golf suits, motor cars or Scotch. You do not really need the gold fillings in your teeth; you might hold this meeting in a barn instead of this palatial hotel, or you might not hold this meeting at all, and communicate to each other through the post. As a matter of fact, it would be difficult for anyone in this audience actually to prove that anything he had on he actually needed. He bought it because he wanted it, because it gave him certain satisfaction—not material but esthetic.

The history of commerce is the history of stimulated and satisfied whim. Some adventurous individual finds out a new thing that people want, brings it from where it is to where they are and trades it for something they have. Never mind how cleverly he may have obtained it, or with what skill he may have transported it from one market to another, his effort and intelligence and sacrifice are in vain, unless it is something that the market actually wants or can be induced to want.

Consequently the problem of style assumes for this audience and similar audiences all over the world, a greater significance than ever before, and your problem is not of freights, commissions, discounts or quantities, but of a careful and scientific determination of the consideration all over the world that breed and foster desire in the public.

Our rate of improvement in such matters is greater than in any other part of the world today. In many of our industries we have become the world's standard, not only in price but in elegance and desirability. And there are certain cotton mills in this country that are attempting to put their product on the same high basis and many of our woolen and silk manufacturers are already become, almost unbeknown to themselves, the world's standard of excellence, surpassed only by a few large and well established craft units in Europe, operating under the direction of sensitive and appreciative men, and backed by a great tradition and reputation.

Canadian Wool Production Reported

Wool production in Canada amounted to 15,111,719 during 1924, a decrease of 427,697 pounds from the 1923 figure.

Cotton's Westward March

Back in 1873 the states west of the Mississippi produced 1,473,000 bales of cotton.

Half a century later, or in 1923, production totaled 5,570,000 bales.

King Cotton marched west with the Empire.

Houston-Galveston exports for the current year will approach the four million bale mark. This is by far the largest available supply at any point in any land.

Chicago's contract is based on Texas or western cotton with delivery at Houston - Galveston, the great spot basin. Chicago quotations, therefore, represent world values for this indispensable commodity.

By the Chicago contract, the market for cotton is broadened and made more liquid, to the benefit of grower, merchant, shipper and spinner.

For full information write the Registrar of Cotton, Chicago Board of Trade.

Literature descriptive of the Chicago Board of Trade, the premier grain market, may also be had on request.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

GASTONIA, UNLIMITED

Southern textile mills can send unlimited ring traveler orders to our branch office at Gastonia, N. C., and get immediate shipment. Our representative, Mr. A. B. Carter, has warehouse facilities for a complete stock of Victors in all sizes, styles, and weights. When you need good travelers in a hurry, address:

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St. **Providence, R. I.**

Southern Agent
A. B. CARTER

615 Third National Bank Bldg.
Gastonia, N. C.

Guaranteed Textile Brushes

PERKINS
PRACTICAL
BRUSH
ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY

Guaranteed Quality--
Known Price!

"Every man," said Theodore Roosevelt, "owes something to the Industry in which he is engaged."

We have always had that feeling about our own industry—the Brush Industry. Years ago, when we began supplying brushes to the textile mills of the South, there were many varieties of brush quality and many varieties of prices.

You could buy almost any sort of a brush at any sort of price.

Then and there we set a definite policy.

To make the best brush we could manufacture for the job it had to do.

To price it closely as possible and sell it at the same price to all customers.

To guarantee every brush we made without any reservations whatever.

Ever since then we have adhered strictly to those principles. How sound they were is best attested in volume of our sales today.

ATLANTA BRUSH CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA
BRUSH
COMPANY

A Brush for Every Textile Need

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page
—A—	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—
American Laundry Machinery Co.	—
American Moistening Co.	25
American Textile Banding Co.	2
Amory, Browne & Co.	36
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	2
Ashworth Bros.	42
Atlanta Brush Co.	30
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	29
—B—	
Bahnson Co.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	4
Barber Mfg. Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	23
Bosson & Lane	—
Brown, David Co.	26
Brown St. Onge Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	10-11
—C—	
Carrier Engineering Corp.	—
Carter, A. B.	6
Catlin & Co.	37
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	44
Chicago Belting Co.	—
Chicago Board of Trade	29
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—
Curran & Barry	36
Curtis & Marble Co.	26
Cyclone Fence Co.	—
—D—	
Dan Gear Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—
Davidson, Jos. L. Co.	38
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	36
Diamond State Fibre Co.	—
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	30
Drake Corp.	33
Draper, E. S.	24
Draper Corp.	(Colored Insert)
Dronsfield Bros.	—
Druid Oak Belting Co.	25
Duplan Silk Corp.	2
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—
—E—	
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	28
Economy Baler Co.	41
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	38
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	(Colored Insert)
—F—	
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—
Farish Co.	24
Ferguson Gear Co.	16
Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	16
Fournier & Lemoine	29
Franklin Process Co.	9
—G—	
Garland Mfg. Co.	25
Grove Park Inn	21
General Electric Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	26
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.	27
Greensboro Loom-Reed Co.	29
—H—	
Hart Products Corp.	16
H. & B. American Machine Co.	12
High Point Loom Reed & Harness Co.	—
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—
Hopedale Mfg. Co.	(Colored Insert)
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	15
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	21
Howard-Hickory Co.	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	5
—I—	
Industrial Fibre Co.	14
—J—	
Jackson, Hill & Co.	—
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	37
Johnson, Oliver & Co.	—
Jordan Mfg. Co.	—
—K—	
Kaumagraph Co.	—
Keever Starch Co.	8
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.	24
Kenilworth Inn	31

	Page
—L—	
Ladew, Edward R. Co.	—
Lane, W. T. & Bros.	34
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.	38
Langley, W. H. & Co.	36
Leslie, Evans & Co.	36
Lestershire Spool & Mfg.	(Colored Insert)
Link-Belt Co.	—
Lockwood, Greene & Co.	—
Lowell Shuttle Co.	26
—M—	
Mayview Manor	18
Macrodi Fibre Co.	24
Marston, Jno. P. Co.	37
Mathieson Alkali Works	13
Mauney Steel Co.	37
Memphis Cotton	39
Merrow Machine Co.	37
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.	41
Metz, H. A. & Co.	—
Mississippi Cotton	39
Moreland Sizing Co.	—
Morse Chain Co.	43
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	—
Myles Salt Co., Ltd.	25
—N—	
National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
National Ring Traveler Co.	37
Newburger Cotton Co.	39
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
North Carolina Cotton	35
Norwood Engineering Co.	42
—P—	
Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	34
Paige, Schoolfield & Co.	37
Parker, Walter L. Co.	32
Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—
Perkins, B. F. & Sons	—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	33
—R—	
Republic Chemical Co.	38
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Rice Dobby Chain Co.	38
Ridley, Watts & Co.	—
Reeves Bros.	36
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	23
Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Root Co.	—
Roy, B. S. & Son	32
—S—	
Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Sanders, Smith & Co.	39
Sayles Finishing Plants	—
Scott, Henry L. & Co.	—
Seaboard Ry.	—
Sellers, Wm. & Co.	—
Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Seydel-Thomas Co.	35
Siggers & Siggers	25
Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Slip-Not Belting Corp.	20
Sonoco Products	—
Southern Ry.	—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	31
Stafford Co.	44
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	17
Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	25
—T—	
Terrell Machine Co.	—
Texas Cotton	35
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	1
Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Thomas Grate Bar Co.	—
Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Tripod Paint Co.	—
—U—	
United Chemical Products Co.	43
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	38
Universal Winding Co.	35
—V—	
Victor Ring Traveler Co.	30
Virginia Machinery & Well Co.	25
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	43
—W—	
Washburn Printing Co.	—
Wellington, Sears & Co.	36
Whitin Machine Works	3
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	29
Wilts Veneer Co.	38
Williams, J. H. Co.	—
Wolf, Jacques & Co.	17
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.	43
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	36

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

¶ Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

U. S. Production of Cotton Goods in 1923

The cotton-manufacturing industry in the United States comprises three branches—cotton goods, cotton small wares, and cotton lace goods. The cotton-goods branch, which is by far the most important, includes mills engaged primarily in any of the preliminary processes preparatory to spinning, in spinning, or in the weavin gof piece goods. Both the weaving of piece goods. Both performed in the same mill in the United States, but the finishing processes of dyeing, bleaching, and printing are usually carried on in separate plants. Although most mills spin yarn for their own use, a considerable number also spin yarn for sale to manufacturers of knit goods, small wares, insulated wire, and various other articles.

Growth of the Industry Since 1899.

The manufacture of cotton goods in the United States experienced an uninterrupted growth between 1899 and 1919, measured by value of products, which rose fro $332,806,000 in 1899 to $2,125,272,000 in 1919. Production declined in 1921 to $1,278,221,000, but but in 1923 the total value of all products of the cotton-goods branch reached $1,901,126,000, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. The 1923 total value represents an increase of 48.7 per cent over the 1921 output but a decrease of 10.5 per cent from that of 1919, while the volume of goods produced in 1923 exceeded by 1,450,000 square yards the total for 1914, the previous high record year in point of quantity.

Location of the Industry—Increasing Importance of the South.

The cotton-goods industry in confined principally to New England and the South, although there are cotton mills in 30 states. On March 31, 1925, the Census Bureau reported 37,809,876 spindles in place in the United States, of which 17,431,118 were located in the cotton-growing States (mainly those lying along the Atlantic seaboard), 18,409,856 in New England, and the balance 1,986,902, in other States. Massachusetts, possessing 11,629,728 spindles, easily takes first place, followed by North Carolina with 5,955,210, and South Carolina with 5,295,508. The Census Bureau's monthly reports on the activity of the cottton spinning industry did not show spindles in place separately for New England until August, 1921. At the close of that month, the total number of spindles in place in the United States was 36,595,232, of which 15,859,712 were in the cotton-growing States, 18,701,948 in New England, and 2,033,572 in other States. In recent months the number of spindles in place in New England has steadily declined, while corresponding gains have been registered in spindles in the South.

Output of Cotton Goods Larger in 1923 than in 1921.

Almost 74 per cent of the total value of the production of the cotton-goods industry in 1923 was woven goods, over 12 inches in width, the output of which amounted to 8,264,220,000 square yards valued at $1,398,902,000—an increase of 23.3 per cent in quantity and of 46.2 per cent in value over that of 1921. The high percentage of gain in value to a large extent reflects the increased cost of raw cotton in 1923 as compared with 1921. The average price of middling upland cotton at New York was $0.151 for the calender year, 1921, and $0.287 in 1923, or almost double that of 1921. The production of practically every class of cotton cloth was larger in 1923 than 1921, but marked gains were made in the production of tire fabrics and cords, and in cotton goods mixed with silk or rayon.

A considerable expansion was shown in the output of the southern mills, the production of the cotton-growing States(Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia) increasing from 3,620,559,000 square yards valued at $422,342,000 in 1921 to 4,767,309,000 square yards with a value of $706,514,000 in 1923, while that of the New England tates totaled 2,809,820,,000 square yards valued at $444,436,000 in 1921 and 3,143,581,000 square yards with a value of $563,109,000 in 1923. Those figures indicate the extent to which cotton manufacturing is increasing in the South, 1923 being the first year that the output of the cotton-growing States exceeded that of New England both in quantity and value. The unit cost of goods produced in New England in 1923 was about $0.18 per square yard while that of the South was $0.15.

Classes of Goods Produced in the North and South.

In general, mills in New England produce goods of finer construction and more subject to style fluctuattions than do the mills in the South. In volume, sheetings and print cloths also constituted 48.6 per cent of the 1923 output of the cotton-growing States, other important items being ginghams, shirtings, drills, denims, cotton flannels, tire fabrics, towels, and toweling. Sheettings and print cloths comprised about 27.8 per cent of the production of woven goods in New England mills during 1923, but the value of the output of a number of classes of fine goods closely approximated that of sheetings and print cloths.

Spindle Activity and Cotton Consumption in 1924.

Although no production figures are available for 1924, spindle activity and cotton consumption afford a fairly accurate basis for comparing the output in 1924 with that of 1923. From the manufacturer's standpoint, 1924 was one of the worst years in the history of the American cotton industry. The monthly average of active spindles declined from 34,681,00 in the calendar year 1923, to 31,111,000 in 1924; the aggregate number of active spindle hours dropped from 99,508,000,000 in 1923 to 80,077,000,000 in 1924; and consumption of cotton by the mills declined from 6,521,000 bales in 1923 to 5,512,000 in 1924. During January, 1924, the cotton spinning industry operated at 95.5

(Continued on Page 34)

Come To
KENILWORTH INN
"in the Land of the Sky"

NATURE'S PARADISE with man-made comforts and conveniences to please and entertain the business man and his family.

KENILWORTH INN joined hands with nature to give discriminating people an ideal resort. All the modern conveniences and niceties of life in an atmosphere of refinement. You will be impressed with the real elegance, the freedom from restraint, and the home-like, friendly atmosphere that prevails.

The rooms are large and airy with double windows, ample clothes closets and private baths.

Pure sparkling water from Mt. Mitchell. Cool nights are ever present.

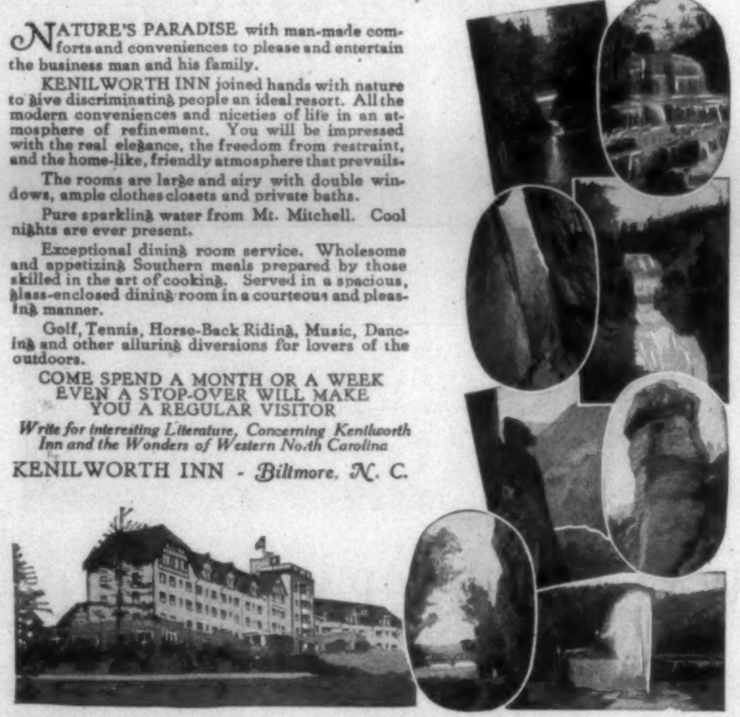
Exceptional dining room service. Wholesome and appetizing Southern meals prepared by those skilled in the art of cooking. Served in a spacious, glass-enclosed dining room in a courteous and pleasing manner.

Golf, Tennis, Horse-Back Riding, Music, Dancing and other alluring diversions for lovers of the outdoors.

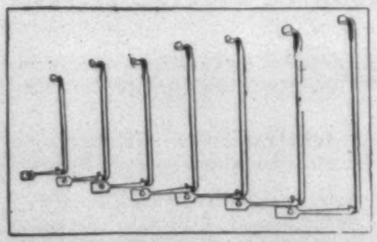
COME SPEND A MONTH OR A WEEK
EVEN A STOP-OVER WILL MAKE
YOU A REGULAR VISITOR

Write for interesting Literature, Concerning Kenilworth Inn and the Wonders of Western North Carolina

KENILWORTH INN - Biltmore, N. C.



A Repair Service
That Means Something



We Manufacture Flyer Pressers

YOU cannot reduce overhead or increase profits if your machinery is not in condition to function up to 100% capacity. An investment in a thorough overhauling will yield immediate dividends.

Our cotton mill Overhauling and Repair Service is of greatest value to mill owners because of our long experience in this work in every part of the South. Our name stands for thoroughness and is a guarantee of satisfactory service.

Call on us at any time for overhauling and repair work. No problem is too large or too small for us. Your requirements will receive the specialized attention of skilled, practical men, supported by every facility of modern repair service equipment, amply equal to every demand.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
"We Manufacture,
Overhaul and Repair Cotton Mill Machinery"
W. H. MONTY
Pres. and Treas.
W. H. HUTCHINS,
V.-Pres. and Sec.

BOBBINS-SPOOLS
SKEWERS-TUBES-ROLLS
Manufacturers and Enamelers

WALTER L. PARKER CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
For Service and Prompt Attention Write Us

1868 1925
57 YEARS
Specialists Grinding Machinery For Textile Mills

Traverse Wheel Grinder

Roller Grinder

Having specialized in this class of machinery, building nothing else whatever, the **Roy Grinders** have become standard throughout the trade.
"Insist on the Roy"

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY
Established 1868
WORCESTER, MASS.

Production and Uses of Rayon

(Continued from Page 8)

loom fabrics, such as men's tie silks, millinery all-overs, ribbons, labels, and beltings.

Artificial silk has become in the past few years a fiber of great importance in the domestic lace industry, being the predominating component of imitation Spanish laces, for which there has been a pronounced vogue.

In the braiding industry, the pioneer in adopting artificial silk, it has all but entirely superseded real silk. At the present time (1924) it consumes probably ten times as much of the cellulose fiber as of real silk. Most of the soutaches, tailored and fancy flat braids for dress trimmings are manufactured from artificial silk. Open-work millinery braids made on lace braiding machines are an important item in the output of the braid industry. Small wares, including tapes, bindings, elastic webbing, cords, flat and tubular corset and shoe laces, are also manufactured from artificial silk.

Besides the chief uses of artificial silk for knitting, weaving, braiding, and lace manufacture, many others my be mentioned, such as the manufacture of artificial flowers, and gas mantle stockinettes.

An enumeration of the uses of artificial silk, diversified as they are, can be complete, as the field is practically limitless and new outlets for it are continually being discovered. The growth of its sphere of usefulness has kept pace with the rapid improvements in the technique of manufacture which have reduced, modified, or eliminated the defects originally restricting its range of consumption. The chief physical limitation formerly encountered was its poor resistance to water and its weakness in the wet state; even now, all artificial silk exhibits in a certain degree this inherent tendency except a waterproof variety manufactured by the acetate process. With the exception noted, artificial silk thickens rapidly on contact with water and loses from 50 to 70 per cent of its tensile strength, but this loss is not permanent, as on redrying the original strength is restored. Resistance to moisture has been much improved in recent years by chemical treatment known as sthenosaging (strengthening the threads). Blending with cotton or other textile fibers in the process of weaving fabrics, moreover, gives a support to the artificial silk which to a certain extent overcomes its weakness in water and makes it possible to give the fabric repeated laundering.

In still other physical characteristics artificial silk differs from the product of the silkworm. Its specific gravity is 10 to 20 per cent greater, partially offsetting the advantage of the lower price per pound which obtains for artificial silk under normal market conditions. Furthermore, its tensile or breaking strength is only about one-third to one-half that of real silk. In elasticity, or power to return to its original length after stretching, it is also inferior, resisting only about one-half to two-thirds of the pulling force which real silk will support before becoming permanently elongated. These disadvantages are, however, being minimized as progress is made in the dyers' converters', and manufacturers' knowledge of the proper care, manipulation, and preparation of the yarns for the strain of the weaving and knitting processes. Many of the difficulties and hazards encountered in the use of artificial silk have arisen from lack of technical knowledge as to its proper handling and not from inherent defects in the yarns themselves.

The inferior tensile strength, greater stiffness and coarseness of artificial silk as heretofore produced have prevented its direct competition with real silk. On the other hand, its marked external resemblance to natural silk in such properties as lustre, smoothness of surface, and continuity of fiber, together with the price differential in its favor, have securely entrenched it as a supplementary textile fiber filling the gap between true silk and mercerized cotton. Originally invented as a substitute for silk, is has won universal recognition on its own merits, because in addition to the above advantages it possesses distinctive qualities which permit the creation of a wide range of new fabrics and the production of textile effects either impossible or impracticable with other fibers used alone.

Forms and Sizes.

Artificial silk is furnished to the trade in the form of skeins packed in 10 or 11 pound bundles and shipped from the factory in lots of 20, 22, or 24 bundles to a case. A case generally weighs 220 pounds or 100 kilograms in accordance with European usage, although one manufacturer has adopted a 240-pound case. In the domestic industry the length of a single skein varies between 3,000 and 4,000 yards. Foreign producers, on the other hand, turn out skeins from one-third to one-half the length of the American a pratice not favored by American consumers because of greater winding difficulties. Artificial horsehair is marketed also in skeins similar to artificial silk and in addition comes cut up into 1-meter lengths.

System of numbering.—The most widely used system of numbering artificial silk and artificial horsehair is the metric denier standard employed in measuring the size of raw silk. In this system the count indicates the number of deniers or one-half-dicigram units weighed by a standard length of 450 meters.[‡] Since the stand is based on an arbitrary fixed length and a variable weight, the finer the silk the smaller the count. Up to the present time artificial silk production in this country has been concentrated chiefly on two standard sizes—a medium size of 150 deniers and a coarse variety of 300 denier counts, although the production of fine sizes between 50 and 130 deniers, formerly carried on only in Europe, is rapidly being expanded in the domestic industry. While not manufactured in the United States at the present time, artificial horsehair is obtained in sizes ranging from a fine monofilament of 100 deniers to a coarse fiber of 2,250 deniers, the prevailing sizes, however, being 350 and 500 deniers.

---

‡A denier is 5 centigrams, equivalent to 0.771618 grains, and this divided into 7,000 (grain per pound) gives 9,072 as the number of deniers per pound. The standard length of 450 meters is equivalent to 492,125 yards. Multiplying 9,072 by 492,125 gives a constant of 4,464,528. This constant divided by any denierage will give the yards per pound. For instance, No. 150 denier artificial silk, the size most commonly used, measures 4,464,528 divided by 150, or 29,764 yards per pound. This is equivalent in size to No. 35 cotton yarn.

Build of Yarn on Bobbins

(Continued from Page 12)

changing the amount of chain wound on the barrel at the start of a set, the less chain on the barrel and the rounder the bottom cone, but the yarn will commence winding lower on the bobbin unless the nuts are moved further on to the long bolt of the chain.

Uneven Diameter of Full Bobbins.

The causes are as follows: Pokers binding on their downward movement in the tubes, ratchet wheel interfered with during building of a set, bobbin replaced too high or too low during piece-up, ring rail out of balance, incorrect adjustment of poker foot levers, faulty builder motion.

The smaller the ratchet wheel and the longer the taper. The spacing of the coils of yarn can be adjusted by changing the speed of the builder cam; this, of course, changes the speed of the ring rail relative to the front roller. If yarn is built too high on the bobbin, the first motion lever chain should be let out a trifle. An irregular diameter of full bobbin may be caused by the cam lever not being level at the center of the lift. The chase can be decreased by not reversing the ratchet wheel as far after doffing.

Actual Speed of Spindles.

$$\frac{\text{Line-shaft speed} \times \text{diameter of drum} \times \text{diameter of tin roller.}}{\text{Diameter of frame pulleys} \times \text{diameter of spindle wharve.}}$$

Deduct 10 or 11 per cent from the result allow for slip and thickness of spindle band and driving belt.

Twist per Inch from Gearing.

$$\frac{\text{Twist wheel carrier} \times \text{front roller wheel} \times \text{diameter of tin roller.}}{\text{Tin roller wheel} \times \text{twist change wheel} \times \text{spindle whirl diameter} \times \text{circumference of front roller.}}$$

Deduct 10 per cent from the result to allow for slip and thickness of spindle banding. Against this, instead of deducting the 10 per cent referred to it must be reduced, or even a percentage added to the result of the above calculation, according as the percentage of "milling up" is less or more than the 10 per cent. If the twist change wheel is omitted from the calculation the result will be the constant twist dividend.

Speed of Front Roller.

$$\frac{\text{Line-shaft speed} \times \text{diameter of drum} \times \text{tin roller wheel} \times \text{twist wheel.}}{\text{Frame pulley diameter} \times \text{twist wheel carrier} \times \text{front roller wheel.}}$$

A loss of 1 per cent is a sufficient allowance for slip of driving belt.

Draft Constant.

$$\frac{\text{Crown wheel} \times \text{back roller end wheel} \times \text{front roller diameter.}}{\text{Front roller pinion} \times \text{back roller diameter.}}$$

Draft Wheel.

Draft constant÷actual draft required.

Actual Draft

$$\frac{\text{Counts of yarn}}{\text{Hank roving}} + 4\ \% \text{ to } 16\ \% \text{ for Milling up.}$$

Or, draft constant÷draft wheel:
—Textile Recorder.

Diversity in Textiles Urged

Gastonia, N. C.—Recent developments and plans for mercerizing, dyeing and finishing Gaston county manufactured combed yarns, according to local mill owners, show that this kind of mills have long been needed here.

Conversation with Gaston county executives tend to show that Gaston county will soon have such plants and will not have to depend on outside mills for finishing processes.

"What we ought to have had five or six years ago," said one, "was a big million-dollar mercerizing plant built and owned by all the mills of the county, and patronized by all the mills. That would have enabled us to put our yarns in better shape for sale.

"I am afraid," he continued, "that too many small units in the county will have a bad effect. I mean that the competition among them will be too keen."

"Furthermore," he declared, "there is a woeful lack of co-operation among the spinners of the county. You can go to any Northern yarn market and see two or three different prices for the same yarn quoted by different Gaston manufacturers. Sometimes they are as much as eight and ten cents apart on the identical count. That's no way to do business. There ought to be a uniform price for the same grade of yarn.

"If Gaston county manufacturers had organized some years ago on a co-operative basis and stuck together," he concluded, "we could have controlled the yarn market today, whereas we are at the mercy of the buyers.

All are agreed, however, that the hope of the future in the cotton mill business in the South is to diversify the industry—have her own mercerizing, dyeing, winding and weaving mills right here to consume the product of local yarn mills, so that Gaston county shall not be dependent on the whims and vagaries of an irregular Northern yarn market.

GLYCERINE GLYCERINE
GLYCERINE GLYCERINE GLYCERINE
GLYCERINE GLYCERINE GLYCERINE

DRAKE
CORPORATION
HIGHEST QUALITY GLYCERINE
sold on
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
and
GLYCERINE BASE WARP DRESSINGS,
PROPORTIONED TO SUIT THE
INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS
of the
PARTICULAR TEXTILE MILL
*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*
NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

GLYCERINE GLYCERINE

Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountains

are in daily use in hundreds of textile mills.

WHY?

Because they are the most satisfactory fountain on the market.

Connect a PURO to your supply, then proceed to forget about it. Years later PURO will be just as satisfactory as it was the day you installed it.

Southern Representative
E. S. PLAYER
Masonic Building
Greenville, S. C.

Send for Catalog

Puro Sanitary Drinking Funtain Co
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C., surrounded by a Page Fence erected by the General Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C.

PAGE Protection Fence

Protect your Plant with a high, non-climbable PAGE Fence—the only fence of ARMCO Ingot Iron. Heavily galvanized after weaving, PAGE offers you property protection for only a few dollars per year.
There is a Page Protection fence on guard at many of America's leading manufacturing plants. Is your Plant protected?
We have trained erecting crews and can give you prompt, efficient service. Fence this year—ask for plans and estimates. No obligation. Just phone, wire or write.

PAGE STEEL AND WIRE QUALITY PRODUCTS

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Realty Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

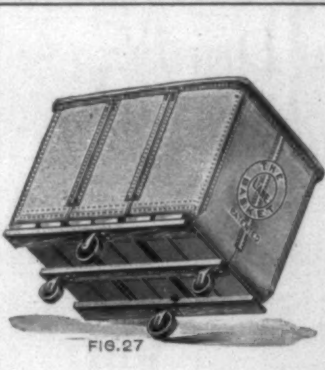


FIG.27

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Trucks

Have stood the exactions of all departments of the Textile Industry.

One of our latest types to become standardized is the Dye House Truck. All metal galvanized. A solution to the dye house problem.

A light, easy running, smooth carrier, but built for heavy duty work. Lane casters equipped with string guards prevent clogging.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N Y.

597,104 Bales of Cotton Used in U. S. in April

Washington, D. C. — Counting round bales as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales, there was a total of 597,104 bales of cotton consumed during April this year, as compared with 582,674 bales in March, and 478,5[illegible]3 bales for April, 1924, according to the monthly cotton consumption report made public last Thursday the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

Increased consumption, coupled with an increase in cotton spindle activity, the report states, has reduced stocks, the total of which, on April 30, was as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,514,514 bales, as compared with 1,329,901 bales in April, 1924, and in public storage and compresses, 1,666,147 bales, as compared with 1,510,619 bales for the same period in 1924.

Cotton States Leading.

Of the total amount consumed during April, 399,465 bales were used in cotton growing States; 165,229 bales in New England States, and 32,410 in all other States.

Imports during April were 22,409 bales, as compared with 40,435 in 1924, while exports were 472,555 during April this year, as compared with 320,774 bales for the corresponding period in 1924.

Figures for April, 1925, include 18,532 Egyptian, and 6,916 other foreign, 1,329 American-Egyptian, and 342 Sea Island consumed; 65,602 American-Egyptian and 3,161 Sea Island in consuming estimate, and 25,770 Egyptian, 14059 other foreign, 3,743 American-Egyptian, and 677 Sea Island in public storage.

Nine Month's Consumption.

Nine months' consumption included 138,251 Egyptian, 65,150 other foreign, 16,104 American-Egyptian, and 3,125 Sea Island.

Linters not included above were 59,036 bales consumed during April, in 1925, 58,845 in March, and 42,080 bales in April, 1924; 162,861 bales on hand in consuming establishments on April 30, 1925, and 129,456 bales in 1924, and 49,663 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1925, and 81,533 bales in 1924.

Linters consumed during the nine months ending April 30 amounted to 466 bales in 1925, and 412,329 bales in 1924.

Cotton Prospects

The outstanding features of the cotton situation this Spring have been the drought in Oklahoma and Texas and the high volume of exports. Rain fall has come in the southwest in the last two weeks, sufficient to greatly improve conditions and the effect has been in lower prices. Even yet, however, there is question whether moisture enough is in storage to carry the plant through the summer heat and dry weather. In the absence of that supply the dependence must be upon timely rains throughout the season, and experience is that large crops are not often produced under these conditions. Elsewhere in the cotton country the soil conditions are good. An increase in the use of fertilizer is predicted. The acreage is estimated by Jay & Co. at 43,130,000, against 41,490,000 in 1924, which was the largest acreage on record. Summing up, crop prospects are excellent except that Texas propects are handicapped by less than the usual Winter and Spring rainfall.

Exports continue to run well above those of the corresponding weeks of last year. Since August 1st last the excess has been approximately 2,500,000 bales. With domestic consumption and exports at a high rate it looks as though the carry-over July 31st would be little if any larger than last year. Speculative opinion, however, of late has tended to the view that there will be cotton enough at the prevailing price; in other words, that the price of cotton goods is limiting consumption and that higher prices would limit it still more. The recent rains have had the effect of depressing prices, which are now under 24 cents.—Bulletin of National City Bank.

Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers Hold Conference.

Employers in the various sections of the Lancashire cotton trade have met in conference for the discussion of common problems confornting the cotton cloth trade according to report of Assistant Trade Commissioner Isaacs, London. The salient result of this meeting was the recomendation that permanent joint committee be appointed from the different sections for the studying of all matters commonly affecting the industry in times of both properity and depression. Representatives from seven important groups now comprise the committee. These groups are as follows: Shipping Merchants; Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association; Cotton Spinners' and Manufacutrers' Association; Bleaching Trade Advisory Board; Employers' Federation of Cotton, Yarn, Bleachers, Dyers' and Sizers, Piece Dyers'; Association; and Federation of Calico-Printers.

U. S. Production of Cotton Goods.

(Continued from Page 31)

per cent of its single-shift capacity, from which point activity steadily declined, reaching the low point of the year in July with operations at 60.3 per cent of capacity and cotton consumption for that month at 347,000 bales, the lowest figure since December, 1920. A marked recovery in activity occured in September, the improvement continuing throughout the last quarter. During December, cotton spindles operated at 90.4 per cent of capacity. The average monthly activity for 1924, however, was fully 20 per cent below that of 1923. The curtailment was greater in New England than in the cotton-growing States, the number of active spindle hours in 1924 declining 30.4 per cent in New England and only 11.3 per cent in the South compared with 1923.

Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics for Week Ending May 19, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American cotton	2,551,000	1,582,000	1,495,000
Into sight for week	79,000	77,000	80,000
Mill takings during week	285,000	197,000	182,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1	12,487,000	9,789,000	10,828,000
Exports during week	76,000	63,000	25,000
Exports since Aug. 1	7,436,000	5,048,000	4,171,000

Government Reports.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Ginned to March 20 (final report)	13,618,751		
Carryover beginning cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February	818,838	482,146	359,657
March	734,697	332,168	318,210
April	472,555	320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
		5,772,000	4,864,027

American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	792	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	2,936	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,486	508	3,595	567	3,840
March	582	4,068	484	4,079	624	4,464
April	597	4,665	480	4,559	577	5,041
May			414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

SEYCO

Seydel-Thomas Co.

Textile Chemicals for Best Weaving

Seyco Products

The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 35 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON

Let Us Quote You

STEWART BROTHERS COTTON COMPANY
(Incorporated)
of New Orleans, La.
COTTON MERCHANTS
Charlotte, N. C. STAPLES A SPECIALTY Greenville, S. C.

Postal Phone Local Phone 821 Long Distance Phone 9993

S. B. TANNER, JR.
Cotton
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Representing
NEWBURGER COTTON CO. Memphis, Tenn.
TARVER, STEEL & COMPANY Dallas, Texas

William and York Wilson
Incorporated
Cotton Brokers
Rock Hill, S. C.
Representing reliable shippers throughout the cotton belt.

SANDERS, ORR & CO.
Cotton
Charlotte, N. C.

TEXAS COTTON

GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

LAMPE-THOMAS CO., Inc.
Fort Worth, Texas
Cotton Merchants
Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON
Textile Winding Machinery
Southern Office
1011 Johnston Building
Charlotte, N. C.

Frederick Jackson. Southern Agent
Factory Office Providence, R. I.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.
79-83 Leonard Street
New York
99 Chauncy St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Leslie, Evans & Company
64 Leonard Street New York
Selling Agents for Southern Mills
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
57 Worth St. New York
Sole Selling Agents For
Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills, Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills, Royal Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.
Established 1828
43 and 45 Worth Street, New York
Selling Agents for
Southern Cotton Mills
Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghai (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company
93 Franklin St., Boston 66 Worth St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Dallas
Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.
Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products
BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK
Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY
320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, Inc.
55 Leonard Street New York
Print Cloths, Twills, Pajama Checks,
Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat steadier as the week ended. There was a fair volum of business done in small lots of print cloths and sheetings and the lower prices early in the week brought out a larger inquiry from buyers. Little attention was paid to large contract business in the primary markets. Sales of sheetings in fair volume were reported at 6½ cents for 6.15 goods.

Heavy cotton goods were not active. Trade in tire fabrics was slow, business being made up mainly of small filling-in purchases, with only a few contracts for larger lots. Cotton duck was quiet all week, a few contract being reported at low prices. Spot sales were small.

Interest continued in rayon mixtures and some fairly large contracts were put through. The market is very encouraging for mills that are making striikng and unusual effects in highly colored goods.

Trading in print cloths was limited throughout the week, although there were indications of more inquiry during the last few days. A number of small lot sales of various constructions were reported yesterday and somewhat more business in sheetings. In fact, there have been some rather sizeable quantities of certain bag numbers sold this week, confined to a few styles. On the whole, however, the sheeting situation has not changed greatly. The talk of curtailment continues to spread, but the actual steps taken in that direction are not yet definite enough to please a number of those who are preaching the wisdom of short time operations.

The market for 2x2 combed English broadcloth is considered assured some permanence, according to gray cloth factors. The shirt trade has continued to use the quality exclusively with some factors refusing to consider anything but the Egyptian yarn styles. There has been a slight picking up of interest in the better grade 2x1 usually of pima cotton, which is quoted 35c to 36c.

The single broadcloth section is reported inclined to show weakness. For the time being quotations are held nominal with here are there the possibility of shading asking prices on some makes.

A great deal of interest was shown in reports from New England and the South regarding curtailment. It is expected that a very marked drop in production will be noted within the next few weeks. Curtailment is already becoming effective in some sections and is expected to becmoe greater this week. Southern mills are showing a disposition to keep on normal operations only so long as they have orders and are filled. Leading mill men state that the sentiment for curtailment this year is more general than ever before and express a belief that curtailment will come more promptly and more effectively than has ever been the case.

Fall River.—With the continuance of light interest in the print cloth market during the week, estimated volume of sales for that period was placed at 30,000 pieces. This aggregate includes styles of every construction. Buyers have menifested interest in filling orders only, and in a number of instances these limited quantities have been hard to secure, due to the fact that constructions bought have been discontiued because of the lack of interest.

It is estimated that not more than 20,000 pieces of the total were of print cloth construction, the remainder being made up of some sateens on the basis of 12¾ cents for 37½-inch, 64x104, 4.37, twills and novelties.

The John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in their weekly review of trade: "Wholesale dry goods business continues to show increase over corresponding period in month of May last year. Some of the larger dry goods retailers have covered their wool dress goods needs for fall, indicating confidence in the future demands. Buyers continue to come to market in larger numbers in comparison with corresponding month of last year. Collections show improvements."

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	6¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64r64s	6¼
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s	9¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	12¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	13¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	11¼
Brown sheetings, standard	14¾
Ticking, 8-ounce	26
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in., ..	11½
Kid finished cambrics	9½a10½
Dress ginghams	18½a21
Standard prints	9½

Argentine Wool Exports Reported.

Wool exports from Argentine totaled 16,000 bales during April, 1925. No activity was evident in the market on May 1, according to cable from Commercial Attache Feely, Buenos Aires.

Southeastern Selling Agency
LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1⅛ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Very little change was noted in the cotton yarn market during the week. The partial recovery in the cotton market during the closing days of the week resluted in somewhat steadier values in yarns, but trading continued dull. Prices on carded yarns are already so low in comparison with cotton prices that no further decline is expected. While buyers are talking of lower cotton prices, they are overlooking the fact that at present mills must pay a substantial premium for very ordinary staples for spinning and that the offerings of goods spinnable cotton are very small.

In a few cases, buyers were reported as showing interest in future contracts, but as a general rule, trading was confined to the hand-to-mouth purchasing that has been the policy of buyers for many weeks. Reports of very cheap offers for yarns were numerous, but spinners have held firm in their asking prices.

Curtailment is increasing and sentiment among Southern spinners is to reduce operating time rather than manufacture for stocks. The stock situation is generally regarded as being very favorable and milis are reported to be carrying the smallest stocks they have had in years.

Somewhat lower prices on coarse counts of combed yarns were reported during the week, but the finer numbers have remained steady.

It is believed here that the only solution of the present market dullness is a drastic period of curtailment before stocks are again burdensome. Such action is being urged by leading mill men in the South and it is thought that a great many mills will go on short time as rapidly as they fill present orders.

Yarn prices were quoted as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

2-ply 8s	38 a--	2-ply 26s	44½a45
2-ply 10s	39 a--	2-ply 30s	45 a46
2-ply 16s	40 a41	2-ply 40s	56 a58
2-ply 20s	40 a41	2-ply 50s	66 a--
2-ply 24s	43½a44		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	37 a--	40s	55 a--
10s to 12s	38 a39	40s-e.	58 a--
14s	39½a--	50s	66 a--
16s	40 a40½	60s	70 a72
20s	40 a41	Tinged Carpet—	
24s	43 a44	3 and 4-ply	35 a35½
26s	44½a45	White Carpet—	
30s	45 a--	3 and 4-ply	36½a47
36s	54 a--		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.

6s, 1-ply	33½a--	12s, 2-ply	36 a--
8s, 2, 3and 4-ply	34 a--	20s, 2-ply	39 a--
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	35 a--	26s, 2-ply	44 a--
		30s, 2-ply	45 a--

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply		3, 4 and 5-ply—	
8s	36½a--	16s	40 a41
10s	37 a37½	20s	40 a41
12s	38 a38½		

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	38 a--	24s	43½a
12s	39 a--	26s	44 a45
14s	39½a--	30s	46 a47
16s	40 a--	40s	58 a--
20s	40 a41		

Southern Single Skeins.

6s to 8s	37 a--	20s	40 a41
10s	38 a--	24s	43 a43½
12s	38½a--	26s	44 a44½
14s	39 a--	30s	46 a47
16s	39½a40		

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	36½a--	22s	39½a--
10s	37 a--	24s	41 a--
12s	37½a--	26s	41½a--
14s	38 a--	28s	42¼a--
16s	38½a--	30s	44½a--
18s	39 a--	30s tying in	43½a--
20s	39 a--	40s	56 a57

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 16s	56 a60	2-ply 50s	85 a--
2-ply 20s	58 a62	2-ply 60s	90 a--
2-ply 30s	65 a67	2-ply 70s	1 05a--
2-ply 36s	68 a75	2-ply 80s	1 05a1 18
2-ply 40s	75 a80		

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50 a--	30s	60 a--
12s	51 a--	32s	62 a--
14s	52 a--	34s	64 a--
16s	52½a--	36s	65 a--
18s	53 a--	38s	68 a--
20s	53½a--	40s	70 a--
22s	54 a--	50s	75 a--
24s	54½a--	60s	85 a--
26s	55 a--	70s	95 a--
28s	57 a--	80s	1 10a--

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-Twist Skeins.

20s, 2-ply	52 a--	36s, 2-ply	62 a--
22s, 2-ply	53 a--	36s, 2-ply	62 a--
24s, 2-ply	55 a--	45s, 2-ply	69 a--
30s, 2-ply	58 a--	50s, 2-up	74 a--

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	42 a--	22s	50 a--
12s	43 a--	26s	52 a--
20s	49 a--	30s	56 a--

Yarn Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

"The yarn market remains dull and inactive. There is practically no demand except for small lots in hand-to-mouth purchases for immediate delivery. The continued weakness of the cotton market has had a softening effect on yarn prices, and while the reduction in yarn values is not commensurate with the reduction in the price of cotton, yarn prices have been influenced by the movement of cotton. In spite of reports to the contrary, there is no evidence of any accumulation of stocks at the mills. Spinners are not seeking business at present price levels. Buyers owing to lack of demand for their finished product are not covering even at the present advantageous levels of yarn values. Curtailment is more in evidence, and numerous mills are now contemplating closing down entirely. Not only is the yarn market quiet, but apparently the same conditions portains to all cotton goods.

Duck Lug Straps Leather Loom Pickers
E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn. Established 1869
Southern Factory Branch, Charlotte, N. C.

CATLIN & COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
Commission Merchants
Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn
SOUTHERN OFFICE
910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates
the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.
Gum Tragasol is Cheaper
than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.
JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Frank W. Felsburg, 2nd V.-Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary
Mauney-Steel Company
COTTON YARNS
DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvernor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.
MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

MERROWING
Established 1838
FOR -
Stocking Welting Maximum Production
Toe Closing Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Mock Seaming Unexcelled Quality of Work
THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY
20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn

PAIGE, SCHOOLFIELD & CO., INC.
CARDED AND COMBED COTTON YARNS
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES
Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Weldon, N. C.
White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.
Chatham Mfg. Co. (Cotton Dept.), Elkin, N. C.
Singles and Plies—Right and Reverse Twists
Cable Cords—Ratines and Colors
1 Madison Ave., New York City
PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

WENTWORTH
Double Duty Travelers
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.
Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.
31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Want Department

Wanted

Position as superintendent. Forty years old, married. Twenty years experience in all phases of cotton manufacturing. Graduate of Textile College. A-1 references as to character, executive ability, etc. Address: "Experienced," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Information Wanted

Wanted—Present address of C. M. Byrd, card overhauler. Business proposition. Address "Card Overhauler," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

We beg to offer subject to inspection and prior sale:

2—Bale Breakers in excellent condition.

4—72-inch Mason Hose and Belt Duck Looms.

Also a quantity of other machines that are in extra good condition and can be sold at money saving prices. Write us your wants.

Atlanta Textile Machinery Corp.
Healey Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted

A good overseer of Carding. Good salary. Correspondence confidential. Furnish references and particulars with application. Address Carder, care this paper.

Save in freight by using

WILTS

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service.

Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

Wanted

Spindle Plumber. Must be first-class or don't apply. Pay 50 cents per hour. Jno. W. Ridenhour, P. O. Box 3, Albemarle, N. C.

Wanted

Tieing-in machine operator who can operate and fix machine. Very light job. Apply T. M. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

One pair 60 Spindle 11x5½ Woonsocket Slubbers, with chain driven carriage, late model and in perfect condition. High Shoals Mill, High Shoals, N. C.

Improved Dobby Chain

Dobby Cords

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.
Send Us Your Order Today

Joseph L. Davidson Co.
Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WE BUY FOR SPOT CASH

Surplus and Odd Lots of Chemicals

Oils, Dyes, intermediates, solvents, gums, glues, waxes, and any item of a chemical nature.

REPUBLIC CHEMICAL CORP.
303 Pearl Street. New York, N. Y.

WANTED

To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: $1.50 per inch per insertion

U.S. RING TRAVELER CO.

Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President **AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer**

WM. F. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 **GREENVILLE, S. C.**

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds. Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

B C
TRADE MARK

WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S.C.
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
ROCKFORD, ILL. U.S.A.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

W. R. Pederson, Resident Manager
Carolina National Bank Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Employers' Liability Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Public Liability Insurance

Cash refunds to policyholders, amounting to nearly $13,000,000 since organization, have realized savings to them of at least 20% of the standard stock company insurance cost.

FOR SALE

10,000 SPINNING SPINDLES

D — 8 LATEST MODEL

⅞" WHIRL
STANDARD McMULLAN BLADE
VARYING 2 TO 4 YEARS OLD.
IN FINE CONDITION
REPLACED BY TAPE DRIVE SPINDLES

Large Supply Filling Bobbins
For Automatic Looms to Fit These Spindles

SAMPLES SUBMITTED
PROMPT DELIVERY
ATTRACTIVE PRICE

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.